

AMERICAN MERCURY

"TO BEAR WITNESS TO THE TRUTH"

VEMBER 1959

35 CENTS

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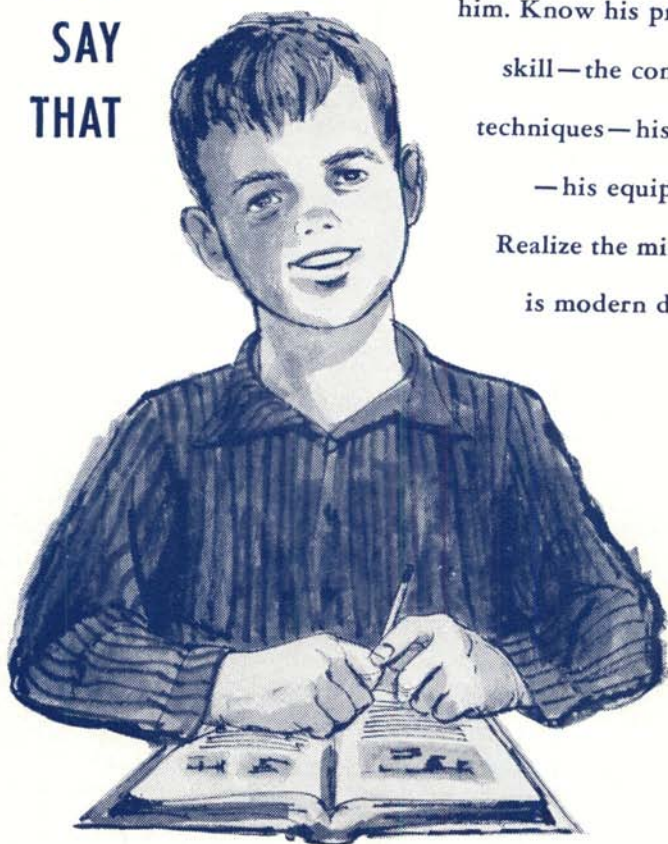
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Mercury Memos

CHARLES CALLAN TANSILL (page 43) long a leader in the revisionist school of American history, has published ten books dealing with various revisionist aspects of American foreign policy, the best known probably being *Back Door To War* (Regnery, Chicago, 1952), a sharp critique of Roosevelt's pre-Pearl Harbor foreign policies. Tansill has served as Professor of American Diplomatic History at the American University, Johns Hopkins and Fordham and at present is Professor Emeritus, Georgetown University.

LOUISE CHENEY (page 70) always has found Texas history an especially interesting aspect of Western Americana. Born near Waco and schooled at Trinity University, Mrs. Cheney now lives at La Porte, Texas. She has done small-town newspaper work in addition to her historical articles.

REAR ADMIRAL HARLEY F. COPE, USN, Ret. (page 128) born a Texan, too, found the sea more salubrious. He spent 33 years on active duty, 11 of them in submarines and early in 1942 received the Navy Cross. During his career he authored seven books, one of which, *Command At Sea*, the Soviet Navy adopted *without* permission. Currently, vice-chairman of the VFW's National Security Committee, Admiral Cope recently conducted a successful drive to persuade more than 20 state legislatures to rescind resolutions which would have urged congress to explore the desirability of world government proposals.

LESLIE BAIN (page 87), as a foreign correspondent and freelancer, got to know Hungary well; has written many articles about the October (1956) revolt; and this fall published *The Reluctant Satellites* (MacMillan).

HENRY S. GALUS (page 65) has published over 450 articles, fiction stories and a book *Charting Your Course* (Macrae-Smith, Philadelphia), once appeared in a Chinese mainland periodical "Which earned me special surprise, if not money." Galus lives in New Bedford, Massachusetts.



The U.N. Is Strangling The Free Press!

Why should U.S. tax millions pay for
a Red version of UN news?

by R. E. Troper

THE SOVIET UNION has accomplished a major take-over that has escaped the notice of the entire world. It is already a *fait accompli*.

It has been bloodless, with little opposition from those being taken over. Many of the victims have been instruments in hastening their own downfall; still others do not yet know they are victims.

The Soviets have quietly, slowly but surely taken over the strategic areas of press, radio and television at the United Nations. In any revolutionary take-over, the first target is always communications. That is all that is necessary to gain control over anything from an organization to a country.

Do you know these names: Boris N. Ivanov, Boris Karpov, Anatoly Dobrynin? You should. They have quite a lot to say about what you read concerning the United Nations in your daily newspaper.

Key posts in control of United

Nations communications in the UN Office of Public Information (OPI) are manned by Boris Karpov, principal officer, and his assistant, Boris N. Ivanov, former Soviet delegation press chief.

Dobrynin, longtime Soviet career diplomat, was appointed by Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld to revise the entire structure of United Nations communications. At the same time, as Under Secretary for Political and Security Council Affairs, he heads the UN security police and is custodian of all diplomatic documents, including top-secret, confidential information involving the safety and welfare of refugees.

And *you*, the American taxpayer, are paying for your own brainwashing. You are the chief contributor to the pay checks for these international, permanently appointed bureaucrats who are master minding the job.

Just as there is an Iron Curtain for Russia and a Bamboo Curtain for Red China, there is a Glass Curtain for the United Nations. And the same evil force operates behind all three. You don't expect to see through iron or bamboo, and although you might expect to look through glass, this Glass Curtain is opaque so that you "see through a glass, darkly." The shadowy figures you may glimpse now and then are so blurred that it is impossible to tell what they are doing.

Yet what they are doing directly affects the peoples of the world, especially and immediately the people of the United States.

According to official statistics, nearly one million people visit the UN each year, most of them Americans, and "the American people are the best informed about the United Nations."

If the Americans are the best informed, we feel sorry for the rest of the world, for the average American has not the slightest idea of what really goes on in the "glass house down by the river." Visitors daily wending their way through the labyrinthian corridors under the direction of the smooth-talking guides no more penetrate the Glass Curtain than do the starry-eyed tourists to Moscow penetrate the Iron Curtain.

The American may be informed about the General Assembly and, perhaps, the various Councils. But he is not informed about the Secre-

tariat. Many Americans cannot even describe accurately the physical set-up of the buildings, believing that the tall glass building is "where the General Assembly meetings are held."

THE MEETINGS of the General Assembly are held in the squat, auditorium-like building to the north. The tall glass building houses the Secretariat which, along with the General Assembly, is one of the principal organs of the UN.

It is even more than that. It is the nerve center of the UN Organization. Yet the guide will tell you that "there is nothing of interest" there, just a lot of offices and "they all look alike."

It is in this section that Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld and his staff, and the OPI (Office of Public Information), operate. It is this section that the American people should be watching more closely than they do the General Assembly.

The United Nations Secretariat, an international civil service staffed by over 4,000 men and women, has all the features of government bureaucracy the world over, including entrance examinations in its lower echelon, tenure and pensions. The largest number of employees is at the East River Headquarters but there are UNers in Geneva, Paris, Vienna, Rome, Ghana and in at least 24 other nations of the world.

Commander-in-chief of this rap-

idly expanding international bureaucracy is Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld, who has final say on employment and dismissal. All top-level posts, including Under-Secretaries and bureau chiefs are direct appointments. Lower level staff are processed through the personnel department.

NOWHERE is there a better example of the attempt to build up this secretariat power than in the area of communications. The most blatant attempt was made a year ago when the free world press was doomed to be expelled from the United Nations under a Soviet-inspired plot called *REPORT OF THE EXPERT COMMITTEE ON UNITED NATIONS PUBLIC INFORMATION*.

Six "experts on communication," only one of whom could claim to be a professional journalist, recommended ousting reporters for privately owned newspapers and magazines and substituting a Bureau of Planning and Coordination. This would serve as an office of UN propaganda, manned by a huge staff of civil service employees who would prepare "releases" to be sent directly to the desks of editors all over the world. All "releases" were to go through a careful checking for "objectivity, absence of controversy" and effectiveness in "identifying of people with the United Nations and not estrangement."

This real purpose was cloaked by

an elaborate plan to make a business-like survey of UN Information Centers at Headquarters and throughout the world, to learn how efficiently the work is being done and how much it cost. The Committee proposed to interview all officials concerned, all users of OPI supplies; to survey all services and facilities in every field of communications; to examine clippings and publications submitted by various newspapers and magazines in order to learn what is being written about the UN. They proposed to visit 14 UN centers throughout the world, chosen on the basis of reaching different geographical regions.

This monumental task was completed with amazing swiftness. The Committee left on April 16 to visit the chosen UN centers. By June 24 they were on their way back. By September they had held 29 meetings, prepared the mountainous mass of material and written it into a report that, after printing, ran to 130 pages.

The avowed aim for spending \$34,000 to produce this bulky five-month study was to "cut down costs and increase efficiency" in packaging news from the United Nations. As it turned out, the Committee hoped to achieve the desired economy by firing the press, whose salaries are paid by independent news service *outside the UN*, and adding several hundred employees *to the UN payroll*! This is a not-uncommon example of UN logic.

A howl went up from the men and women whose jobs were threatened by the Experts' recommendations. Usually uncritical of United Nations operations, the correspondents rushed to the wires and sent the news around the world that their security was endangered.

The response was immediate. Press associations all over the globe registered indignation. The United States raised a strong voice of opposition to this attack on the free press. The Overseas Press Club of America held a protest meeting, chaired by no less a United Nations enthusiast than NBC's Pauline Frederick, president of the United Nations Correspondents' Association (UNCA).

At the same time, in the "bullpen," (the name given to the UN third floor press room by its habitués) there was a searching of conscience. What had produced this alienation of affection between the press and the "SG," as the Secretary General is affectionately dubbed by UN reporters?

Veteran Communist correspondents had a ready answer. The free-world press had committed the unpardonable sin at the UN. It had dared to criticize the Secretary-General. Of course, the correspondents themselves were not directly responsible for this but it was generally felt that some disloyal newsmen had "leaked" information to their city desks during the Povl Bang-Jensen case.

Mr. Bang-Jensen is the Danish UN political officer who was fired by Hammarskjold for refusing to give him the list of Hungarian witnesses who testified against Soviet atrocities in the 1956 rape of Hungary, in order that these might be given to Soviet officials to aid them in bringing Hungarian patriots to trial.

Secretary-General Hammarskjold, speaking through his executive-assistant, Andrew Cordier, former United States permanent representative to the UN, lashed out at the press for the unfavorable publicity they had given him for his treatment of Bang-Jensen. Hammarskjold's office was disturbed by the "hundreds and hundreds" of unfavorable clippings that were received from the winter of 1957 through the late summer and early fall of 1958.

Cordier made a strong pitch to the press during the Bang-Jensen trial, charging that the adverse press had given a "body blow to the good name of the UN and to its integrity in the performance of its work. Such criticism of the UN," he said, "lowered its prestige and impaired its work in the maintenance of the peace and welfare of mankind."

THIS PITCH TO THE PRESS WAS more of a threat than an appeal, since it coincided with the pending approval of the EXPERTS' REPORT. There was a rumored behind-the-scenes horse-trading between the

representatives from the UN reporters and the Secretary-General. In exchange for silence on the Bang-Jensen case, Hammarskjöld pledged the correspondents his support against that part of the report which would send them out of the UN.

The deal was made and kept apparently by both sides. Hammarskjöld immediately came out in defense of the correspondents' right to remain in the UN.

What the correspondents did not know was that while the SG was smooth-talking them into killing their stories on Bang-Jensen, they were walking into a booby trap.

THERE was a joker in the SG's agreement of which most of the reporters were not aware. Nestling within the parliamentary verbiage of the General Assembly resolution approving the Experts' opinion, was the following: The Secretary-General shall "give effect in 1959 insofar as practicable to those recommendations made by the Committee on Experts on the UN Public Information and to any others which, *in his opinion*, (emphasis added) would further the objectives set out in the preamble to the resolution to insure the maximum effectiveness at the lowest possible cost." A careful study shows that the Secretary-General was given *carte blanche* to do as he pleased with the set-up of the press.

He proceeded to do exactly that.

He moved so rapidly that within six months the entire set-up of press and communications was completely changed. If the Soviets had failed in their direct onslaught against the free press, the next best move was that of "quiet revisionism."

This new approach is a long-term drive to eliminate direct press reporting under the guise of reorganizing the press and information structure throughout the UN.

Although the plan was put on the document desk on June 16, 1959 for all correspondents to read, it is apparent that few, if any, had the time to do so. One reason for their not reading it, of course, was that their attention had been diverted to the "crucial" problem of securing free transmission of news releases from the Soviet Union, her satellites and Red China to UN correspondents. The UN Correspondents' Association devoted most of its meetings and efforts during this time to discussing action against U.S. Postmaster General Summerfield's ruling that the United States Post Office does not have to deliver seditious communist propaganda.

With the correspondents' attention thus successfully diverted, they did not notice what was going on much closer to home.

In order to understand this June 16 report which escaped the notice of the press, you have to be able to translate "UNese" into your

own language. This knowledge is necessary to understand any UN document. It is like reading mirror-writing. Everything is backwards, upside down or the opposite of what you expect.

"UNese" is the ability to use a word *seemingly* in the dictionary-meaning but *actually* in its opposite, or dialectical, meaning. It is the lan-

First, the OPI has been reorganized into three main divisions: Press Publications and Public Services; Radio and Visual Services; and, External Relations (UN Information Agencies throughout the world.)

It sounds like great efficiency to streamline communications services into one office, the Office of the

The following is a direct quote from the REPORT OF THE EXPERT COMMITTEE ON UNITED NATIONS PUBLIC INFORMATION, dated September 20, 1958. In a classic example of "UNese" (international doubletalk), the "experts" give their opinion on how efficiency is to be achieved at all UN Information Centers throughout the world:

"... Distribution of pamphlets, leaflets, posters, charts, films, filmstrips, photographs, *press releases*, etc. should not be the main pre-occupation of center directors.

"Where center directors have succeeded in freeing themselves from the distributive functions, or in reducing them to a minimum, the Committee found evidence of vitality and effectiveness in the work of the centers ... the Committee endorses the following statement made to the Committee by one of the center directors:

'... The function of a center ... is to be a catalytic agent, and is to marry the interests of the specialists in the community with all the various interests which are being expressed in the different Councils of the United Nations. It follows that the director of a center has no particular policy himself ...

guage of the dialectical materialist, the Marxist. To be "realistic" in the dictionary meaning means to see facts *as they are*. To be "realistic" in the dialectical-meaning means to see the facts *as the Marxist wants you to see them*.

The June, 1959 document, the report of the Secretary-General, is a masterpiece of "UNese."

Under-Secretary of the OPI, until you learn who is in charge. The principal officer appointed by the Secretary-General is Mr. Boris Karpov. Under him as his assistant is Mr. Boris Ivanov, USSR.

Anatoly Dobrynin, USSR, mentioned earlier and a member of the Committee to draft the Secretary General's June 16, 1959, report, acts

as consultant and now and then looks in on his proteges.

The nominal, or acting, chief of the entire area (OPI) is a shadowy background figure, Col. Alfred Katzin from South Africa. Director of Press Publications and Public Services is American Wilder Foote, who served time in Lend-Lease and the OWI and was advisor to

year, the Soviet delegation through its acting chief, Gregory P. Arkadev, protested to Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold that too few Soviet citizens were being employed by the UN Secretariat! He based his complaint on the UN Charter which states that "Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the [Secretariat] staff

'We deliberately keep out of distribution. In fact, we try to shirk work whenever we can if anybody else will do it. We have as a policy encouraged that . . . We make a mistake if we base our work on the assumption that because there is a United Nations Organization, everybody believes in it for the same reason . . . The problem is to find ways and means of getting the *few* documents through to the *few* people who are most keenly interested. This is another way of saying, in my opinion, that the general approach (**the Free Press?**—Ed.) is a waste of time. It comes down to a public relations job rather than a public information job . . . In all this there is a role for the center as a link between the centers of documentation and centers of activity in the United Nations and the organizations in the community of the area . . . We avoid the temptation to use the address list because it exists. One should use it when it will meet a need which will not be met in some other way.'

"The ideas underlying the statement quoted above should be embodied in the work of the information centers. With this new orientation would arise a new conception of the Office of Public Information Headquarters as a strong center for guiding, co-ordinating and planning the over-all work . . ."

Secretary of State Stettinius, Jr. at the Yalta, San Francisco and Potsdam Conferences.

Harmony is the keynote, the Red thread running through the entire operation, from A. F. Sokirkin, USSR, who was on the original "Experts" Committee to Anatoly Dobrynin.

In the face of this, in June of this

on as wide a geographical basis as possible."

Why should the Soviets protest that they do not have fair geographical representation in the Secretariat when so many plums in the OPI fall to citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

The new scheme for expanding Soviet control of information at the

United Nations provides for setting up UNIA's (UN Information Agencies) in every one of the main cities of the 82 member states and even in the Trust Territories. These centers are to be similar to the USIA's (U.S. Information Agencies) located today in more than 70 countries throughout the world, supposedly spreading understanding and goodwill for the United States.

IT IS DIFFICULT TO SEE how the report reconciles its declared aim—"maximum effectiveness at minimum cost"—with this ambitious program. Hundreds of new buildings, new equipment and materials, as well as thousands of additional employees, will be needed to staff these centers.

At present there are 24 such UN centers distributed throughout the world. It is hoped by the Committee that this number will be quadrupled.

The Soviet-African-Asian bloc is beating the drum for this project. The Reds hope thereby to be able to "work both sides of the street." Fellow-travelers and leftist sympathizers who staff the USIA's and the American Houses throughout the globe, helping "from within" to destroy U.S. prestige, will now be matched by UNIA's, manned by bureaucrats whose job it is to "reconcile the peoples of the world with UN aims." This Soviet all-out drive leads the observer to conclude

that these UNIA's will become additional bastions within the worldwide Red network, advancing sedition and revolution, especially in the African, Middle Eastern, Latin American and Asian countries.

Since the Soviets exert control over the entire OPI division of the UN, which is responsible for staffing these centers, it can be predicted that UNIA personnel will be handpicked.

The United States taxpayer will now have to shoulder a new financial burden of several million dollars a year. He will be picking up the tab not only for USIA's, already shooting our taxes up, but also for the salaries of Soviets, those from other communist countries, as well as other nationals, for the hidden aim of advancing the cause of international Communism under the guise of "disseminating information about the UN."

Debates in the UN Trusteeship Council last summer brought to light the concerted opposition of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Australia and New Zealand, to expanding such centers in the trust territories in Africa and the Pacific. France, Belgium and Italy frankly stated they would not pay the bill for this onslaught against the intelligence of the free world.

Soviet intelligence is convinced, however, that, if they quietly push the matter ahead, the United States eventually will shoulder the entire financial burden. And this will hap-

pen, if lobbying groups from the American Association for the United Nations and others of this ilk succeed.

A great assistance to the work of the UNIA's will certainly be the new plan to enter into active competition with American news services having representatives at the UN. Before long the AP and UPI will find foreign governments, and eventually foreign private newspapers, receiving, free of charge, completely edited news stories about UN activities, including General Assembly debates. Also, newspapers in many foreign countries may soon find it unnecessary to send correspondents to cover UN news.

Concealed in the heart of the Secretary-General's June 16th report on revising the pressroom, is a passage indicating that the UN is offering bonuses to newspaper correspondents employed by outside newspapers to sell feature stories to the UN's OPI.

THE PLOT TO THROW OUT the free press, initiated in the previously mentioned Experts' Report, was tailored and disguised in the June 16 report of the Secretary-General's Committee, so that the end result will be as originally planned.

As early as April 1, 1959, the UN Office of Public Information, with no publicity, sent out teams of UN civil service "reporters" to Africa, an area of great interest to the Soviet Union. A second team, on

May 15, went to Central America. A third team has already left for south-east Asia. The bureaucrats manning these teams, carefully screened by Soviet officials now appointed to UN Secretariat posts in Press and Communications, report directly to the governments of countries in these areas.

They plan intensive photo surveys, spot news coverage, features, interviews, depth stories in all areas of political, social, cultural, and scientific areas which have any connection with United Nations activities.

Arrangements are planned so that governments in these areas will receive, via jet plane, directly taped recordings, press releases, radio and wire service news for government publications. And who can say that contacts will not be made also with private newspapers? Why not sell them on buying news direct from the UN rather than spending money on trying to cover the news through their own staff of correspondents assigned to the United Nations?

Would not the news stemming directly from the UN "city room" be more reliable? For that matter, could not our own editors from coast to coast depend upon the truth, accuracy and completeness of coverage from the desks of this new "International School of Journalism?"

The answer to this can be readily obtained from a look into the expe-

rience of the old "UN hands" in the press bull pen. How valid is UN reportage?

IF A REPORTER does not personally attend the myriad conferences, council meetings, and General Assembly debates (some held simultaneously), or is not from a news service large enough to have the proceedings piped over the loud-speakers into his office, he must have recourse to press releases known as "takes." These appear shortly after the end of the debates, are admittedly abbreviated and full of inaccuracies. At best they serve only as a clue to the discussion, voting and resolutions.

For more detail he must wait until the next day when the "verbatim" are issued. Here is where we again turn to "UNese." Webster's Dictionary says verbatim means "word for word; in the same words." But it doesn't mean that in "UNese." A UN verbatim is admittedly full of errors.

A reporter's call to the United Nations on a verbatim got this answer: "But don't you know a verbatim is not a verbatim. It is full of errors. The corrected version comes out about three months later."

When asked, "What good is that to a reporter?" the answer was, "Well, I guess you just have to be at the meetings and take it down in shorthand."

Plus the corrected version, there can be a fourth, one that govern-

ments have the right to amend and change.

So, getting a truly verbatim report from the United Nations is quite a trick!

In recent months, since editing has come under the supervision of a former Soviet press officer, further startling changes are noticeable. But let us call the "changes" what they really are—distortions.

During the gatherings of the Seventh International Conference of Non-Governmental organizations Interested in Migration, meeting at the UN June 8-12, 1959, one report contained an insertion of a statement that had not been made at any meeting. It has the familiar Marxian overtones, a statement that defends the policy of giving bonuses for children to newly arrived immigrants and refugees because it would be an attempt to redistribute a nation's income and such measures benefit the state as well as the family. This Marxian addition was instantly protested by the HIAS (Hebrew Immigration Aid Society), seconded by the International Catholic Charities.

Can American editors, or any other editors from the free world, rely on the United Nations editorial integrity?

The ugly truth is that such "errors," typographical or editorial, are not accidental. Interviews obtained from former employees in the typing and stenographic pools, from which all documentation at the

UN has its start, exposed some revealing facts.

There has been a calculated, persistent interference by Soviet officials. Not merely Russian editors in charge of press documentation but on occasion even the Soviet UN Ambassador has actually interrogated former Russian nationals being considered for employment. Even citizens, born in this country but of Russian parentage, have been terrorized.

One such person, an escapee brought over by a relief organization to this country, recounted such an experience. The Soviet Ambassador was permitted to interview this person (then in the process of obtaining United States citizenship), and to interrupt at will during the so-called civil service examination.

WHERE WAS UNITED STATES protection?

In an actual survey conducted recently, more than 75 per cent of the personnel in communications area in UN are proud to be of Slavic origin, mostly Russian. These are not Soviet citizens. They are Russian-born American citizens or applicants for American citizenship and some second or third generation citizens of Russian ancestry.

Not only Russian language translators and stenographers, but also those engaged in other areas of work on UN documents have

been approached and threatened, or have been tempted with offers of permanent civil service employment. Since the UN salaries, privileges, etc., are very good, and it is not easy for some of these people to get other jobs, it is difficult for them to refuse to comply with requests made by Communist officials. These requests are often to do "translation doctoring" and to alter documents. A favor refused results in "failure to satisfy requirements for permanent employment."

One approach used by the Soviets is particularly deadly. Several former Russian nationals were approached by Soviet officials on the matter of repatriation. The Reds have come up with a gimmick of repatriation without the necessity of flying back to Moscow. The newly created U.S. citizen, or in some cases, U.S. born Russians, are granted the privilege of "dual citizenship."

After the former Soviet national has been terrorized into signing a document requesting such "dual allegiance," he is informed that by so doing he has forfeited his U.S. citizenship. However, the obliging Soviet representative "protects" the unfortunate by concealing the defection. In return for this protection, the now thoroughly distraught refugee, afraid of deportation, performs various tasks asked of him by the USSR delegates in the United Nations.

In such an atmosphere, peopled

by agents of terror and their frightened victims, the press and communications division can hardly be said to be free.

THE MEN AND WOMEN of the press, including those coming from the free United States, do not escape the toils of the Red octopus. The chief weapons here are permanent accreditation and membership in the United Nations Correspondents Association (UNCA).

From the start, the reporter presenting a letter from his editor to set up shop soon learns that the UN is an exclusive club. If a correspondent or the agency he represents has a reputation of being a bit too far to the right, either anti-Communist or anti-United Nations, or a combination, he is in for a hard time.

"Many are called, but few are chosen," the young man in charge of press accreditations explained as he turned down one aspirant who had unsuccessfully for several years tried to obtain something more than a temporary pass.

However, the so-called permanent press card at the UN is, of course, not permanent but must be renewed annually. "UNese" again. But this card is the ticket to being included on mailing lists for receiving press releases, for being given privileges and prized invitations to diplomatic receptions. Without this, much ingenuity in getting the news is demanded of a reporter.

An American correspondent who fills out the application blank for permanent approval, may, if under suspicion, be required to bring in, during a probationary period which may last several years, an indeterminate number of clippings which the UN will examine as to content, without, of course, "attempting censorship." "Threats on the part of editor or reporter will get you nowhere," according to the UN.

A reporter's application, having gotten out of the sand trap of the UN press accreditation office, moves on to the U.S. Mission to the United Nations at 2 Park Avenue where it may languish for months or even years. As far as can be ascertained, the delay in this second instance stems from the same cause as the first.

The United States may register a protest against the failure of the UN to accredit a reporter, but according to a UN document explaining its official policy: although the UN "gives the United States the right to express its views, which will receive consideration," it means nothing, for "the UN retains exclusive power of decision as to accreditations."

Under this agreement, the United Nations can and does shelter alien and United States citizens who are known to be Communists. Many are representing phony, even non-existent, news services as fronts for subversive activity directed

against the United States government. All are supported by the United States taxpayer.

The entire accreditation procedure, including the stereotyped, illogical questions and statements are not unlike the accreditation set-up at the Vienna Youth Festival sponsored by the Soviet Union last summer. At that time, most of the press from the free world was excluded.

To understand the press at the UN, it is necessary to know that there are three possible kinds of reporting about the United Nations, one of which should exist in actuality but which does not.

1. There is a press *outside* the UN which dares to criticize that organization. There are quantities of letters to editors, noted syndicate columnists, editors and certain magazines, which raise their voices in protest against the United Nations. But these are *outside* the UN.

2. There are many correspondents from the free world *within* the United Nations who are outspoken, courageous warriors with the typewriter who write *against the Soviet Union*, her eastern European satellites and Red China.

3. A third type of reporting is absent entirely and that is a free press *within* the United Nations unswervingly and consistently critical of the UN itself.

UNCONTROLLABLE COSTS" are blamed by UN boss, Dag Hammarskjöld, for the "steady in-

crease of expenses over the past few years, without a corresponding increase in the effectiveness of services." His apparent frankness may seem amazing to those unused to United Nations ways. The Secretary-General knows that few, if any, outside the UN itself will ever read his financial statement.

He points out, in an official report on the UN Office of Public Information, dated June 16, 1959, that "The approved professional establishment for 1959 is at the same level as that in 1955. There has, for example, been no change since 1955 in the printing budget of \$900,000."

The mounting expenditures are due to salary increases, cost-of-living bonuses and other staff expenses which account for 70 per cent of what he labels "uncontrollable costs".

He pledges his intent to "hold to the budget of \$45 million". But, slips in the usual UN joker, "except when a marked change in conditions justifies a departure from it."

The budget he refers to is very cleverly "rigged" to discourage any but the most hardy of investigators. The costs of running the Department of Public Information at the UN are nowhere totalled, or fully revealed. It is necessary to read fine print in paragraph after paragraph to cull scattered expenditures and tie them together. There are such blanks in the report as, "these figures do not include the salaries of. . ."

For this reason, when the "SG" reports the entire budgetary costs as \$4,500,000 for the year 1958, he is literally telling only "half the story." The following balance sheet, put together from his own figures, shows the true amount is more than twice that admitted to by him. His report was designed to "draw the veils of secrecy" about the facts.

THERE IS NO WAY, of course, to trace just what proportion of the OPI tab is picked up by American taxpayers. We do know, however, that the usually quoted 11.5 cents per head for United Nations upkeep per individual American citizen—is a gross underestimation. The split-and-scatter method of reporting true financial expenditures at the UN is probably aimed at disguising the more than four-fifths of the total contributions actually advanced as cash-on-the-line by the United States.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union, her eastern European satellites, and several of the so-called "neutral" Afro-Asian countries who follow the Soviet line in their voting at the UN, are either several years in arrears, or putting what amounts to "pennies into the collection box." But, as is the usual case with collection boxes, pennies make the loudest noise.

Hammarskjöld, looking forward to a "bold new revision of the United Nations press services," envisions the time, in the not

too distant future, when United Nation's Information Agencies (UNIA's) will circle the globe to foster "a sense of *Togetherness* of peoples with the *United Nations*."

For this reason is he reluctant to promise anything less than a six hundred thousand dollar increase during the coming year for "informing the public about the UN."

His "financial report" concludes: "When viewed in the light of this position, it is the Secretary-General's opinion that the policy of *budget stabilization* as now recommended by him, rather than a *fixed ceiling*, would properly and *realistically* serve the mandate of the General Assembly for a *controlled development of the information at the lowest possible cost*."

In "UNese" (the gobbledygook language of the UN, understood up to now, only by inmates), *stabilization* means "go ahead and keep spending." Rejected is *fixed ceiling* which means "roadblock ahead on expenditures." A *realistic* information program, in the true dialectical vocabulary of the Marxist means "information under Control" . . . which is exactly what the American taxpayer, as well as all others throughout the free world, are getting from the United Nations.

If this isn't enough to lend weight to the slogan, *Get the U.S. out of the UN and the UN out of the U.S.*, just look, now, at the staggering price we are paying for it:

"The Financial Statement of a Design for Subversion"
or
"How the U.N. Scatters the Taxpayers' Money
On Its Information Program"

Office of Public Information

Estimated total of annual OPI's expenditures according to the Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld\$4,500,000

Table below shows twice this much (and *not all expenses were reported* by the Secretary-General)

GRAND TOTAL SHOULD BE (At Least)\$8,658,470

FINANCIAL YEAR 1958

PRESS SERVICES: Salaries and costs of Staff at the UN headquarters and overseas. (No record given of equipment, or other costs)	\$ 390,000	\$ 390,000
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RADIO SERVICES: Radio Broadcasting at UN Headquarters beamed overseas	\$ 253,900	
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BREAKDOWN: (Radio Services amount to 20 percent of the OPI's budget and is, by far the most expensive part of the program. Broadcasts are beamed to:

Middle East	\$ 37,000	
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Southeast Asia and Pacific	\$ 59,000	
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Latin America	\$ 52,000	
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European Service	\$ 59,000	
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English Language Service	\$ 26,000	
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General Service	\$ 20,900	
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Total	\$253,900	
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Overseas-regional broadcasts	\$ 70,000	
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Salaries and staff costs	\$ 500,780	
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(This does not include staff costs of the Director of Radio and Visual Services Division, his deputy and two general service staff, and the cost of another unit called "Operation and Facilities Service")	\$ 860,000	
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Rental of Transmitters and Broadcasting Facilities, (United States Information Service "Voice of America" facilities and commercial circuits, since the UN does not have its own)	\$ 82,820	
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*Total Cost of Radio Services		\$1,767,500
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TELEVISION SERVICES: (A small but ambitious program which threatens to outstrip the number of TV sets in the world. Value of permanent equipment \$250,000.)	\$ 326,300	
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Annual expenses for acquisition and replacement of equipment	\$ 28,000	
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* Total TV Costs		\$ 354,300
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FILM SERVICES: Staff costs, salaries (professional) ..	\$ 115,610	
Common Staff Costs	\$ 28,902	
Operational Costs	\$ 179,500	
Total Film Costs		\$ 324,012
GRAPHICS: Photo division, film strips, posters, (excluding salaries which are not reported and should not be estimated at less than \$100,000)	\$ 56,000	\$ 56,000
PUBLICATIONS: UN published monthly magazine, <i>United Nations Reviews</i> in official UN Languages; also numerous pamphlets. These are sold to the public but no estimation of revenue from these were given.		
Salaries	\$ 166,896	
Printing Costs	\$ 132,312	
(Includes special editors and sales promotion)		
Other Printing Costs	\$ 47,450	
Total Publications Costs		\$ 346,658
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES: Guides—(Cost of a fellowship or internship are included in these, as well as other "interns" in the OPI)	\$ 83,000	
Visitors' Services—(Guided tour, other than amount included above)		
Estimated Income 1958	\$872,000	
Costs: \$175,000. (Gross profit \$697,000, but actual profit said to be on hand \$17,000 with no explanation of discrepancy given)	\$ 158,000	
Information Centers—Total cost at Headquarters and overseas	\$5,179,000	
(excluding sales and circulation section—UN bookshop)		
Total Education Costs		\$5,420,000
GRAND TOTAL: OPI EXPENDITURES for 1958		\$8,658,470

**Authors Note:* These figures do not include costs of telecommunication, a considerable proportion of which represents wages of radio technicians at Headquarters, not listed in report.

***Authors Note:* There is a revenue from TV, however, which yielded an income of \$189,788.62, during 1958. For example, 5 minute UN news broadcasts are sold to government stations in Italy and Yugoslavia for \$47 each. Since no record of profit is given in the report, the auditor can only assume that the expenses quoted above are net.)

Taxing Thoughts

Statisticians have presented some figures on taxes which may, or may not, surprise you. If you are 29 years old, you may expect to pay taxes of approximately \$47,221, or 25.3 per cent of your earnings during the 36 remaining years of your employment. Each work day, you will pay about \$5.05, or \$25.23 each week, which will amount to a total of \$1,311.70 a year for taxes.

—HEATHER MILES

Shall we rise up to the challenge, or fall

THE SUMMIT AND THE PIT

by Charles A. Willoughby

EISENHOWER'S INVITATION to Khrushchev has stirred up a hornet's nest of conflicting opinions. A hastily formulated, last minute effort to ally public opinion against the visit of the butcher of Hungary and the Ukraine was made by conservative individuals and organizations. This movement, "Committee against Summit Entanglements" was inspired by the recent example of Sweden when adverse publicity is believed to have caused Khrushchev petulantly to cancel a proposed visit.

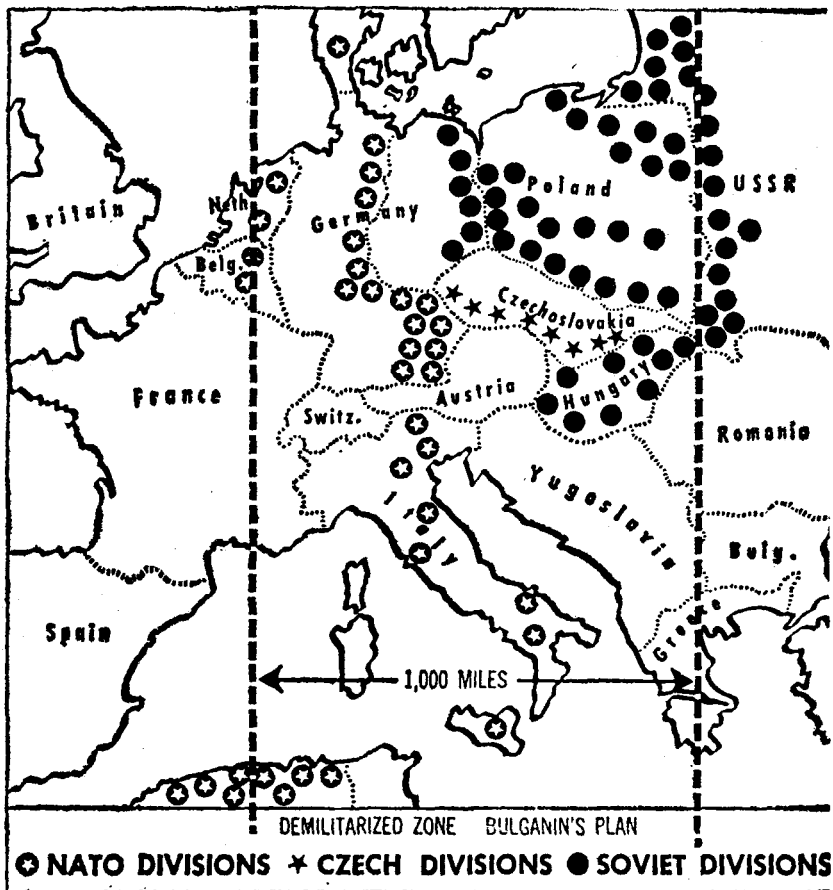
I was asked to become a co-signer on a national petition of protest. I know some of the leaders in this movement and they are good men; they are patriots and their motivations are sincere. Like myself, these men are no bandwagon jumpers or Johnnies-come-lately in organized, anti-Communist work; we all carry the scars of battle, of smear cam-

paigns by the fellow-travelers of the press, the pulpit and the rostrum. Wholly sympathetic as I am to this lonely group, nevertheless I declined to sign!

Public opinion should have been rallied in 1917, in 1933 and in 1941. The Kremlin monster was born in World War I and carefully nursed to terrible manhood in World War II. Versailles (1918) furnished the platform that launched Hitler and Stalin. Yalta and Potsdam (1945) not only confirmed the loot Stalin acquired thru his pact with Hitler but finally set up Russia as the scourge of the West—Oswald Spengler's fading West.

Eisenhower's invitation to Khrushchev was the inevitable sequel to Yalta, Potsdam and Geneva.

The invitation to Khrushchev was the aftermath of the "Entente Cordial" of 1907; the sealed train that carried Lenin to Russia (1917) and



Allied and Russian Dispositions in Central Europe

This map shows the approximate location of NATO divisions i.e. the "Shield" and equivalent Soviet and satellite Divisions.

These are *ready* divisions, available on the spot, triggered for action—except that the American units are handicapped by the presence of women and children, as in Korea, representing a burden for protection or removal when the shooting starts.

Note that NATO divisions are dispersed. The Greek and Italian divisions, for example, can hardly intervene along the Rhine. They will probably have their hands full along their own frontiers.

On the front: Denmark-Switzerland, as of 1959, 21 NATO divisions face 77 Soviet Divisions, in a ratio of more than 1 to 3. We have not ignored the air factor—but that works both ways. An air force can only fly and destroy; it takes infantry to hold, administer and rebuild. The infantry division is still the yardstick of comparison in military power: the Russians are leading.

the New York money that financed Trotzky (alias Lev Bronstein); this is the legacy of Wilson and Roosevelt, of Colonel House and Viscount Grey of Fallodon; Atlas-like, the lone man in the White House is condemned to carry the crushing heritage of two World Wars.

THERE IS a dreadful simplicity about this situation that cannot be resolved by Wilson's and Roosevelt's or Churchill's outdated, watery slogans . . . the precipitate challenge of Berlin and the flash-like exposure of Allied weakness in terms of fighting divisions! In the precarious tranquillity of your breakfast hour when the Metropolitan brainwashers pour their journalistic slop on your table—take a hard look at the map of Central Europe where the Russian monster may choose to fight. Korea, Tonkin, Tibet, and Laos are diversions fought by his cannon-fodder stooges, Central Europe is the key locale and the Kremlin is disposed to fight and his troop dispositions are more than adequate.

That is why Eisenhower invited Khrushchev? It is a trained soldier's hard appraisal of *relative strength at*

the point of crisis. That strength is 16 Allied divisions, five American divisions, the so-called "shield" that guards the airfields from which SAC (the massive deterrent) will have to fly. Confronted by 60 or 70 Russian and Satellite Divisions, the "shield" is not strong enough—an admission on highest authority.

Who were the gentry that fulminated with righteous indignation? Some were, of course, patriotic—but shocked and angry—citizens. But some were the "embusques" who have always found cushy, war-time jobs in some Federal or State sinecure, the intellectual and actual draft dodgers who are ever the first to talk of fighting. They want to "force a supply corridor into beleaguered Berlin." Take a hard look at the map on page 20 and the thin line of Denmark-Switzerland.

The situation that forced Eisenhower's hand is a collective responsibility of the West. Are 150 million Americans perpetually required to defend 240 million Europeans? In a study of cause and effect, responsibility for the current military and diplomatic impasse is traceable to:

(1) Panicky demobilization of the West in 1945.

(2) Myopic acquiescence that Russia continued to arm to the teeth.

(3) Failure of Western Europe to maintain peace-time armaments.

(4) Fatuous reliance on the supposedly "exclusive" atomic deterrent.

(5) Failure of security-intelligence services to protect nuclear secrets.

(6) Jurisprudential softness toward Communist traitors.

(7) Conspiratorial silence on the "weakening NATO shield."

In years of somnolent illusion that the United States could block Communist expansion through the impact of an "exclusive atomic weapon," the apathetic West failed to produce *even one-fifth* of the military units they have annually turned out *in time of peace* (1928); the tabulation below is self explanatory:

Country	1928	1959	Performance
Benelux	18	4	4
Great Britain	23	3	3
France	30	2	2
Germany	10	7	7

Since 1948, all NATO Commanders have requested more divisions for the central European front; in 1950 they called for 90 Divisions, they trimmed this figure each year although the Russian

menace increased rather than abated; in 1958 Norstad finally settled for 30 Divisions (an aviator's estimate) which is obviously not enough, possibly sufficient for a rear-guard action while in full retreat toward Spain and the Pyrenees. The potential of a "blitzkrieg" Russian invasion of central Europe cannot be shrugged off. By any professional standard, the discrepancy between Russian and NATO "ready divisions" is overwhelming and violates basic principles of war that are taught in staff colleges of every modern Army: the principles of "Mass" (Russians) and "Objective" (Berlin-Frankfurt-Paris).

When General Nathan B. Forrest C.S.A. explained his own recipe for military victory: "... Git thar fustest with the mostest men ...", he clearly defined "Mass" and "Objective." The decline of the

West, like the story of Carthage and Rome, is traceable to a violation of principles that apply to diplomacy as well as War.

Sober considerations should explain Eisenhower's invitation: a

a play for time, a breathing spell to stave off the brutal potential of the Berlin ultimatum. With the visual evidence on these maps, is there the slightest doubt that the current, self-imposed weakness of Western Europe is a constant temptation for the Russians and that nothing will correct basic deficiencies—*except correction* and parity with the Russians along the line of Denmark-Berlin-Switzerland. Is there any professional doubt that 60 Allied divisions would give 60 Russo-satellite divisions pause as the risk of an attack are too great and there is no chance for a cheap victory?

The Bismarckian formula of "parity and balance," his famous "Zug um Zug" (a move in a chess game) has kept the European peace for more than 40 years, from 1870 to 1914, until British intrigues destroyed this delicate but effective power balance. Is there any doubt that the Europe of 1914 was infinitely preferable to the lethal morass of 1959?

The plaintive wail that a war-shattered Europe cannot afford to arm is not valid: China and Russia were equally war-shattered but they resolutely came up with 175 and 225 Divisions respectively and on that single factor were able to base their brutal power-politics that netted them half the World since 1945. Apparently Europe lacks the will to fight?

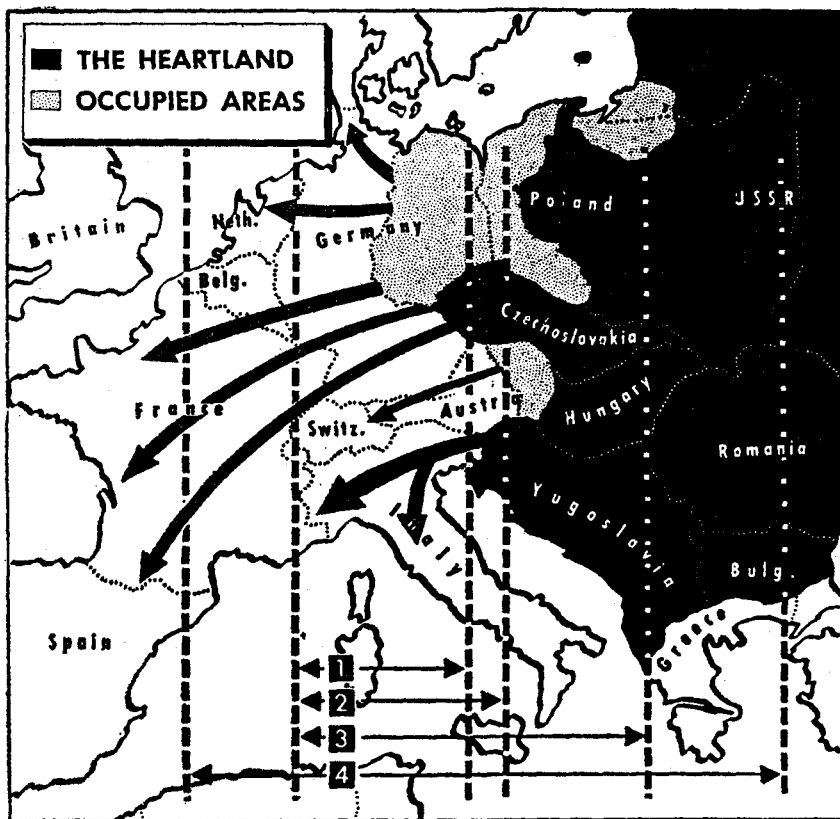
Intrepid Spain has shown what

can be done on a "shoe string," she defeated Russia on the battlefields of the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939). At a fraction of the "mutual security" grants that cascaded into France and England, she maintains 11 divisions behind the Pyrenees—which may yet become the last refuge of the shattered and retreating NATO divisions.

In the apathy of the West, we have the conflict of "butter versus guns," the British are a flagrant example (though they can be said to have triggered both World Wars I and II). In their 1956 defense expenditures of approximately \$4 billion, the British spent an equal figure for *purely welfare items* (and cut their income taxes, too!) In that year, the United States spent ten times that amount in the defense of essentially alien areas.

AS REGARDS central Europe, there are between eight and ten million refugees from behind the iron curtain and they have a burning grievance; they were expelled from their homes by Russian bayonets. Easily 10 per cent are of suitable age for military service (after all, we conscript our teen-agers to be thrown into every alien rat's nest of the globe); the refugees alone could muster the equivalent of 30 or 40 divisions.

As a corollary, Berlin's two million citizens comprise at least 100,000 young men of draft age, to be formed into para-military units, as



Graphic Syndicate

Russian War Plans: 1945-1959

Soviet invasion plans, in the period of 1949-1959, are fairly well known. There is no copyright or "monopoly" on strategic analysis: road and railroad networks as well as the known disposition of Soviet divisions in East Germany, the large formation of satellites, especially in Czechoslovakia, develop an unmistakable pattern of predictable Soviet movements. This was the basis of the general Soviet invasion of the West, though the plan was stopped by the temporary atomic superiority of the U. S. This superiority was eliminated in 1959.

The Soviet base for offensive warfare is in Poland (8 divisions) and Czechoslovakia (12 divisions) and along the Russo-Polish boundary (55 divisions). In addition, the Soviets maintain 22 divisions in East Germany—an overwhelming "mass" as compared to dwindling NATO strength. This discrepancy in divisions (organized military strength) is the real cause of present "tension."

Spaces 1-4 represent the various disarmament and buffer zones proposed from 1953 to 1958, from Eden to Bulganin.

practiced in Communist East-Germany—instead of gambling on token Allied occupation forces, including approximately 4,000 American soldiers and (naturally) over 4000 women and children. That is why the harassed occupant of the White house has to swallow his soldier's pride and play for time and desperately seek a formula that might stave off immediate disaster.

What is that formula? It is a composite of factors that have always been present:

(1) Since 1945, Communist Russia and her satellites have armed unrelentingly until the West is confronted (1959) with a Soviet superiority in conventional armies.

(2) Conversely, Western Europe failed to re-arm proportionally. The vaunted NATO "shield" is a complete fiction, predicated on an assumed "monopoly" of deterrent atomic power. Through espionage and access to German know-how, the Russians have reached atomic parity with the United States. The advent of the "Sputnik" destroyed the last vestige of the illusion of Western "nuclear" supremacy and represents a mortal threat to our civilization.

(3) The burden of ensuing international armaments endangers

the fiscal solvency of the United States. The U. S. has been spending at a rate equal to the combined expenditures of the West; its cumulative national debt exceeds the aggregate debt of the entire World.

(4) To maintain its military posture at home and abroad, the United States must radically re-appraise its foreign policies and the international "mutual security," foreign aid grants or credit systems:

(a) Limitation of aid to *effective* military Allies—Turkey, Spain, Germany etc., in proportion to actually existing *ready divisions*.

(b) This limitation excludes all neutralists, lip-service associates, welfare-state socialists, pro-Communist countries, etc. Accrued savings can then be applied to increased missile armament of our own forces.

(5) Place the military establishments abroad on a war-footing with the reduction of soft, peacetime luxuries etc. Withdraw dependents from exposed positions; they are an invitation for rapists and looters; the Berlin garrison is the "tethered goat" readied for the tiger's spring.

(6) The obvious weakness of NATO along the crucial front of Denmark-Switzerland, the shrinkage of "ready divisions," the partial withdrawal of French and British units etc., clearly indicates that the component nations can no longer afford independent military establishments that include expensive air force and missile units. These

public deficiencies call for a re-allocation of arms and services:

(a) West Europe to furnish primarily infantry divisions and supporting tactical air units.

(b) West Europe to mobilize "expellee-refugee" manpower in para-military formations.

(c) The United States to furnish strategic air services and atomic units primarily.

(7) To resolve the dangerous Berlin impasse, the Allies to offer Russia a conditional, mutual withdrawal of occupation forces from Berlin and from all of East Germany. The Berlin garrison to be replaced by West German troops with guaranteed access routes for supplies. Thus Germans will con-

front each other in the Berlin tin-dertbox and possibly develop administrative and social adjustments of their régime. There are rumors that Milton Eisenhower brought such a proposal from Russia (Why not Nixon?). Actually, it had been suggested by Senator Capehart several months ago.

(8) This proposal will force Russia's hand in a test of evacuating 22 Russian divisions from East Germany to Poland. The military posture of NATO (such as it is!) remains unimpaired along the present East-West dividing line. Concurrently and rapidly, the Allies should mobilize so as to develop at least a defense posture equal to peace-time standards of 1928 (90 Divisions).

Your Land and Mine

Eminent Domain is a harsh, disruptive and often cruel right of the government to transcend private rights, particularly in regard to the ownership and use of private property. Under the power of Eminent Domain national, state or local government and some utilities may expropriate and appropriate—after the payment of a just compensation—such private property as is deemed necessary to accomplish some public good.

Unfortunately, in late years, unscrupulous citizens—with a "do good" label—have induced government to misuse this power for so-called slum clearance, urban redevelopment and rehabilitation. But the difference is that in this case private property is taken away from individuals—by black-jack tactics—and given to other private individuals solely for their private use. This is not Eminent Domain but fraud, and clearly a violation of the basic constitutional and natural rights which are a part of the laws of this country.

In Louisiana, they still call it Eminent Domain. New Orleans' Mayor, deLesseps Morrison, started the fight for it in 1950. Governor Long appointed a committee of 19 men to consider the bill; Long, the commission and the legislators did not let Morrison put over the bill. Now, he'll try again—now it may be the Morrison-Zeckendorf plot. Maybe Morrison thinks he can be elected governor and can then put through this vicious law. Citizens should organize associations, clubs and committees, to protest the Morrison-Zeckendorf scheme. Ask your legislator to fight Eminent Domain. If the law wins, you lose.



THANKSGIVING

by James Scales

THANKSGIVING is our one national holiday that does not have its origin in politics, war, or the birthday of some long dead national hero.

It is a day that is celebrated throughout our country, not to highlight patriotism, or to bring to mind how lucky we are to have a particular form of government, but to take account of all the blessings that have been ours during the past year.

These blessings include the material things, but they also include the spiritual rights God granted to all mankind. The blessings of the senses, of love and the ability to create. The blessing of the knowledge that we are the masters of all the earth's creatures and the only creature endowed with an immortal soul by our Creator.

It is doubted that our forefathers who inaugurated this holiday at Plymouth so long ago, realized that they were beginning a custom that has lasted over 200 years and has come to be our most selfless holiday . . . Thanksgiving.

DANGER AHEAD!

MORE CULTURAL EXCHANGE!

A PROPAGANDA CIRCUS—AND WE'RE THE CLOWNS

by Eugene W. Castle

UNDER the fraudulent umbrella of "Cultural Exchange" the Kremlin has scored massive propaganda victories within the United States and throughout the world during the present year.

Nikita Khrushchev, who never overlooks an opportunity to reiterate that Communism will bankrupt and bury us, has succeeded in softening up and brainwashing tens of millions of trusting Americans on a scale that staggers the imagination.

And it is incredible that the arrogant and uncompromising Red Hitler and his Kremlin serfs have been aided in their evil crusade by President Eisenhower, Vice-President Nixon, former Governors Averill Harriman and Adlai Stevenson, nine U.S. Governors presently in office, the domestic and foreign facilities of the U. S. Information Agency and the "soft on Communism" cell that exerts such a powerful influence within our Department of State. Also, Khrush-

chev has been aided by hopeful U. S. Senators and a score of headline-hunting Americans, most of whom have journeyed to Moscow to receive the "Red carpet" treatment and Khrushchev's biggest smile and self-serving propaganda tirade. Invariably, these misguided and publicity-seeking Americans issue statements praising the loveliness of the "Red Paradise" while at the same time they tell us, and the world, how laggard and decadent we are!

Khrushchev never had it so good! And this has all happened while the Un-American Activities Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, F.B.I. Chief J. Edgar Hoover and a few far-sighted patriotic Americans both within and without our Government have warned that Communist infiltration within the United States is growing at an alarming rate and that our danger has never been greater.

Russia's Red-Flagged publicity circus on Columbus Circle and our counterpart at Sokolniki Park in Moscow have come and gone. A pathetic sight at the Red Fair in New York was the "brainwashing act," staged throughout by Soviet guides imported from Moscow. These hand-picked stooges to promote world Communism huddled with groups of American youths and recited "fairy tales" about the Soviet paradise. They also openly argued that "capitalism was decadent" and would soon become a museum piece throughout the world. Capitalism, they contended, exploits the masses while Communism's blessings bring joy and hope to all. Tragically, some of our well-fed and well-shod American youths seemed impressed with this "cultural exposure" from the Kremlin.

FOLLOWING a personally-escorted "Red carpet" visit and inspection of the Soviet Exposition in New York City, Dr. Milton Eisenhower said:

"The exhibit should mark the beginning of a much greater effort in cultural exchange.

"Certainly, if the people of Russia and the people of the United States come to know one another better, it might provide great things for the future, and certainly cannot be harmful."

Khrushchev, Mikoyan, Koslov and the Red Ambassador in Wash-

ington, Menshikov, unquestionably will applaud this expression from Dr. Eisenhower.

The Soviets need and urge expansionist programs such as "Cultural Exchange" to enable them to exploit and export their brand of despotism. Otherwise they would be isolated. If isolated, they would be faced with grave difficulties, including growing unrest within the satellite countries.

Unfortunately, Dr. Eisenhower, one-time office companion of Henry Wallace in the New Deal Department of Agriculture, exercises an almost "hypnotic" influence over his brother, the President, in matters concerning propaganda and "cultural exchange." Indeed, the Doctor-Professor provides the "words and music" that have resulted in our propaganda failures throughout the world. Tragically his new formula is more of the same!

Admittedly, the Russian people are no better nor worse than any other people; but the ruthless slave-masters who hold them in their police state grip are of such low-order and so unreliable that no people who have any claim to decency should seek to expand and perpetuate "cultural exchanges" with them.

Most of our politicians, once exposed to the sights, smiles and "staged demonstrations" during their escorted tours of Red Russia, come home to urge and recom-

mend that we must cuddle up to our great friends, the Soviet people! However, they fail to explain how this is to be accomplished in a land where the government controls the minds, hearts and allegiance of all the people from the time they are born until they die without the final blessing of God's ministers! Actually, what culture are we to exchange with the Soviet slave citizens? Are we to exchange our American way of life with the human exploitation that prevails throughout Red Russia?

For exploitation is written in the unhappy faces of the Russian peasants who perform the work of animals on their collective farms.

It is written in the pathetic, poorly attired rabble that forever surges along Moscow's Gorky Street.

It is written in the miserable wages and living conditions of the Soviet worker.

It is written in the exploitive prices charged at the State owned and manipulated stores.

It is written in the savings of the people confiscated by inflation and official decree.

To urge broader and deeper cultural "penetration" of these slave citizens is simply political hoodwinking and, worse still, it is a dangerous deception of the American people by those whose sworn duty it is to preserve our solvency, security and integrity, both for ourselves at home and for the benefit of the free world.

IT SHOULD have been evident from the first that we could never win an "I'm-bigger-than-you" boasting contest with the Russians. William S. White stated it lucidly when he observed that in such a competition, the Russians have us beaten from the start, because they play the game by a different set of rules. Instead of softening up the Russians, the net effect of the exhibitions has been to be softened ourselves.

What we failed to foresee was that the holding of the exhibition was only a clever propaganda ruse of the Russians. Americans were presented with a spectacle of Russia, not as it is, but as the Kremlin would like us to believe it is! But the primary Russian purpose was to blanket the American and world press during the period of the Geneva Conference with favorable Soviet publicity which would divide American public opinion. In this they spectacularly succeeded. The American publicity lineage for Russia from the New York Coliseum show alone, if purchased at commercial rates (assuming it could have been purchased) would have cost Khrushchev a billion dollars. Little of it was critical.

In contrast, the Russian press coverage of America's exhibition at Sokolniki Park within the Soviet Union was sour and heavily censored. To set the tone, the *Agit-prop* of the Russian Communist Party launched an official campaign of abuse on the opening of

the fair. *Trud*, the Moscow labor daily, directed a vitriolic attack on Vice President Nixon when he arrived. In an attempt to distract interest, the Russians staged two rival trade exhibitions in Moscow during practically the same period as the American exhibition. An atmosphere was whipped up in which Russian visitors to the U. S. Fair openly disbelieved the genuineness of what they were witnessing.

BUT the Russians had no reason to doubt their success in New York. The Soviet propagandists took New York on a grand scale. The Coliseum exhibition turned out to be only a part of their giant publicity pitch. While crowds of the curious poured into the Coliseum, New York's second largest gathering place, Madison Square Garden, was engaged for a two-week Russian Festival. With the aid of the USIA's movie director, Turner Shelton, a Broadway theater was leased for 42 days for a showing of the propaganda-laden "Kinepanorama," glamorizing Russia. Earlier, with the help of American impresario, S. Hurok, Russia staged a nationwide tour of the Bolshoi Troupe, which grossed \$2 million in American cash. Simultaneously, television's David L. Wolper announced plans for a 90-minute spectacular news-film, "The Race for Space," glorifying Russia's scientific achievements.

The Coliseum Exposition provided a ready-made springboard for a heavily press-agented tour of American cities by First Deputy Premier Frol R. Koslov, selling the Soviet line of "peace, friendliness and trade." So eager were the White House and State Department to make the Koslov tour successful that they flew his team mate, Soviet designer Andrei N. Tupolev, to the Pacific Coast in a new American jet airliner for a virtually unrestricted tour of America's nuclear production centers including the production line of the Thor missile plant in Santa Monica, California. As David Sentner, Washington correspondent of the Hearst Newspapers, put it: "This must be a special tour arranged for Soviet industrial espionage." Admiral Rickover's later experience at the Leningrad shipyards and the Soviet refusal to allow Vice President Nixon to visit a Russian Missile plant, indicated the deep freeze which always greets American engineers when they seek similar inspection courtesies in Russia.

Literally, the past months can be described as "America's Red Summer." Not since the days of the war-time alliance with the Soviets has Russian praise and slanted pro-Soviet publicity been so extensive over broad reaches of the American press.

The Soviet Exhibition in New York City was scaled at the "capitalist" admission price of one dol-

lar per person! The United States Exhibition in Moscow cost the Soviet citizen one ruble (worth about 10¢) to see.

MEANWHILE, how was the \$3,-600,000 United States exhibition in Moscow faring?

The official State Department propaganda to sell this undertaking to the American people has always been that more than 3,000,000 Russians would see the exhibition with a resultant softening of Russian attitudes toward the United States. The attendance forecast was correct, but if USIA Director, George V. Allen and his staff really believe they were showing the American exhibits to a typical cross-section of the Russian public, they are bigger fools than anyone has ever charged. The Russians who saw the exhibition were very often handpicked government-groups, shepherded by the hardened core of the dyed-in-the-wool Communist Party zealots. An example of this was the buying up of tens of thousands of tickets to the exhibition by Soviet agencies. It requires little imagination to know who received these tickets. What USIA Director Allen conveniently overlooked is the fact that Russia is a police state. The Russian public does not spontaneously engage in any public action; it is a manipulated public. The chances of winning goodwill for America among the crowds which shuffled through

the exhibit corridors at Sokolniki Park were almost mythical. The Russians came to scoff, not to be wooed.

To lessen the odds in its favor, the State Department was so careless in its preparation of the exhibits that, in at least one department, notorious Communists, who are outspoken disbelievers in the American way of life, had their works displayed.

One of the "American" paintings exhibited at Sokolniki Park was a lugubrious horror lampooning our generals by Jack Levine, whose record shows that he has been affiliated with at least 21 Communist fronts. This painting reflected the United States so unfavorably that even President Eisenhower commented that it was more "a lampoon than art." Another exhibit with anti-American implications was the picture, "American Miner's Family," by Minna Harkavy, a former teacher in Red schools. Yet another was "Street Corner," by Philip Evergood who has invoked the First, Fifth, Ninth and Tenth Amendments in his refusal to tell the Committee on Un-American Activities whether he has ever been a Communist Party member.

It is inconceivable that the Russians would permit anti-Communists to provide the art for their portraiture of Russia at the Coliseum. And yet, with an irresponsibility which is frightening, our cultural exchange "experts," who

organized the Moscow show, have actually permitted Communists to interpret America to the Russians.

In view of the recklessness and lack of propaganda know-how with which the Moscow exhibition was put together, it would seem that the best bet for America would have been to confine itself to a showing of Walt Disney's "Circarama" which had been the hit of the Brussels Exposition in 1958. In 18 minutes, "Circarama" revealed more of America's impressive greatness and creativeness than all the dismal Sokolniki Park exhibits put together. It revealed the real America.

One man who came out of the Moscow fiasco with general discredit was USIA Director Allen. At Brussels, in 1958; Allen had permitted a distasteful exhibition of badly selected American modernistic art. When he visited Brussels, he got himself off the hook by stating that he knew nothing about such exhibitions. But one year later, at Moscow, he committed the same mistakes. This, despite the fact that he assured the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on March 3, 1959, that the Sokolniki Park showing would not be top-heavy with rock'n' roll and modernistic paintings.

Actually, the whole concept of the Moscow exhibition was wrong, if there were any hopes that it would do the United States any good. Mr. Allen and, hard-work-

ing exhibition manager Harold C. McClellan were committed to the concept of a "soft sell." A hard-hitting exhibition of America's industrial might—which even Stalin once applauded—was conspicuously lacking. Instead the emphasis was upon the luxury side of American life, while the Russian spectators were asking about the industrial and technical might not on display.

The futility of both the New York and Moscow fairs was that neither displayed saleable products. And yet the traditional purpose of fairs is to stimulate trade in each other's goods, with ordertakers watchfully on hand to do business. In Moscow we offered nothing that the Soviet citizens could purchase. The Russians in New York displayed no saleable products and exhibited interest only in buying complete plants for tire making and chemical production, the sale of which would be contrary to American security. Both fairs were conceived solely to sell propaganda.

A SOUR NOTE in the American exhibition was that, only a few days after the opening, the cement floors began to pulverize under the tread of the visitors and clouds of dust began to cover the exhibits. Soviet pranksters got a grim pleasure in writing scornful words with their fingers in the dust. When the responsibility was sought, it was discovered that the Russians,

doubtless with this fiasco in mind, had talked the American contractors into using cement instead of dustless asphalt. Americans were thus publicly advertised as incompetent builders. The episode was symbolic of the stupidity which marked the whole affair.

But if the Moscow exhibition has disappointed as a portraiture of the real America, it has accomplished one purpose. It has given a field day for aspiring American politicians to hit the front pages of American dailies over a Moscow date-line.

The No. 1 publicity-snatcher has been Vice President Richard M. Nixon, although—unlike some preceding American visitors—he used his headlines to sell Americanism rather than blind praise of Russia.

President Eisenhower announced Nixon's selection to open the fair on the same day that the late Secretary Dulles' resignation was announced. He commented at that time that he believed he had handed ambitious Dick a "political bonus." It remained a mere publicity stunt until some time later, when it was announced that the Nixon trip was to take on an important diplomatic meaning. First, Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower was added to the Nixon party. Then (the most reassuring step) blunt and brilliant Admiral Hyman Rickover was added. From this point the party ballooned up into a formidable body of 70 persons, including

such surprising guests as Jinx Falkenburg.

NIXON'S VISIT, despite the widely reported and discussed drama of his personal clash with Khrushchev, now known as the "summit meeting at the sink," did nothing to strengthen America's position with Russia. Indeed, it weakened it when Nixon, declared at Sverdlovsk that he favored a face-to-face meeting of Khrushchev and Eisenhower. Subsequently, Nixon repeated the implied assurance that Khrushchev would be invited to Washington. This, of course, is what Khrushchev has been seeking since the beginning. That Richard Nixon, who was catapulted to the Senate and subsequently to the Vice-Presidency upon the issue of unsparing opposition to the Communists, should be the messenger who delivered such an abject kowtow to the Kremlin, is an astounding political somersault. Nixon further stultified his position by urging a tremendous broadening of the perilous "Cultural Exchange" pact between the U.S.A. and the USSR in these words:

Both the exchange of persons and the Cultural Exchange programs should not only be continued but sharply expanded. Most important of all, we need a much greater exchange of information between our two countries so that misconceptions which they have about you and that you have about us may be removed."

He was frequently treated with cold discourtesy while in Russia, although surface amenities were observed. On his arrival, only 200 Soviet citizens, in addition to the official party, greeted him at the airport. His colloquy with Khrushchev at the exposition was unreported by the Moscow radio and was distorted in Khrushchev's favor by the Russian press.

HAD THE organizers of the Moscow exhibition had any sense of realism, they would have anticipated that Khrushchev's pledge that the discourse with Nixon would be printed in full would be cynically disregarded by the Soviet newspapers. The version printed in *Pravda* (the official Communist organ), was a "complete falsification," reported the Stockholm newspaper, *Dagens Nyheter*. "The Russian version, apart from ignoring most of what the Vice President said, aimed at presenting him as a feeble and defensive debater in the face of a righteous and ram-bunctious Mr. Khrushchev," said the *London Daily Telegraph*.

In view of the full and honest press coverage of the visits of Deputy Premiers Mikoyan and Koslov in the American press, the dishonesty of the Russians stands out in bold relief. But those who understand the Communists would have known that this would happen. The whole incident was a painful commentary on the trustfulness

and gullibility of the Washington crew who are promoting Cultural Exchange.

But if Nixon has been the heaviest beneficiary from the Moscow junket, his Democratic rivals have not been far behind. A standardized Moscow formula has now been developed for visiting American political headline hunters. It includes an arranged interview with Khrushchev, a statement to the American press extolling Russian progress, and a defeatist warning that America is falling behind. So helpful have these interviews been to Russia that Khrushchev and company are willing and ready at all times to lend themselves to such unabashed American politician press-agency.

The most successful of these Moscow dateline-seekers has been Senator Hubert Humphrey, whose marathon interview with Khrushchev projected him at one leap into the Democratic Presidential race. Humphrey's principal contribution to Soviet-American cultural relations was to inform Nikita that America would give the Soviets more aid in medical research.

Not to be outdone by his rivals, Adlai Stevenson faithfully worked the Moscow publicity goldmine. His ostensible mission to Russia was to recover the royalties which the Red Government has filched from American authors. In this quest Stevenson dismally failed, but he did strike it rich as an au-

thor. His heavily paid syndicated stories out of Russia, in both the American and European press, added new fog to the Western confusion over Russian policy.

Next there was W. Averill Harriman, aged 70, who has never quite abandoned his Presidential hopes. Harriman, with the front pages of *The New York Times* open to him, made an extravagant contribution to the myth of Russian progress. Khrushchev, reading the Harriman quakings, must have executed a wild dance with his vodka bottle.

But after Humphrey, Harriman and Stevenson, politicians began going to Khrushchev-land in clusters. Thanks to the grants of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and the Sloan Foundations, nine Governors took a de luxe trip to Russia. Each Governor was exposed to the Khrushchev smile, shown the the showcase exhibits which are always flashed before open-eyed American visitors, and then treated to the real objective of the tour—an interview with the American correspondents and a shot from the TV cameramen. By this gesture, Russia secured nine separate American headlines importantly in the press of the nine represented States. Only one dissenting voice was heard, that of Governor George B. Clyde of Utah, who described the Sokolniki Park exhibition as “terrible.”

A group of New York Univer-

sity professors handled the tour for the underwriting foundations. So pleased with their results were the professors that they announced plans for a vast extension of the present exchange of visitors, especially in the middle and local level of government officials. If this happens, we may soon witness a continuous conveyor belt between the United States and Moscow carrying American national, state and local officials to Russia and returning them to the United States, thoroughly impregnated with admiration and sympathy for Russian Communism. The appetite of the American politician for Russian-dated publicity is becoming so insatiable that the Soviet propaganda apparatus will soon be able to sit back on its haunches and let the Rover Boy American visitors write their blurbs for them.

IF OFFICIAL STUPIDITY can sink any lower, the American people would like to know it.

Following their return from the tour of the Soviet Union, the nine junketing Governors were received, with appropriate publicity, by President Eisenhower. The Governors visited the President to render a “report” of their tour and more especially to recommend and aid in “preparing” the American people for the “cultural” visit of Nikita Khrushchev to the United States. Simultaneously, our Government was consulting with our

Allies regarding the "advisability" of the visit.

On the same day that the Governors were promoting the "Red Carpet" for Khrushchev here, he visited the airport in Moscow to inspect the type of jet plane that, in his own words, will carry him to the United States (he hopes) "at the proper time." And while Khrushchev was sampling American rye whisky inside the 707 jet that brought V. P. Nixon to Moscow, Mr. Nixon was continuing to urge that the Red ruler be invited to come here. Indeed, with the details of his schedule announced, he will have arrived before this article appears in print!

One of the first to speak out against inviting Khrushchev to come to the U.S.A. for official honors, tours and receptions was Richard Cardinal Cushing of Boston who said:

"In behalf of the millions of people in Russia and in the countries held in bondage and slavery under the tyranny of Khrushchev and company, who cannot speak for themselves . . .

In memory of the martyrs of Poland, Hungary and East Germany and other countries, murdered by the men of Moscow . . .

In honor of our American boys killed in Korea, shot out of the skies and suffering in prisons, I raise my voice against the proposed invitation to Khrushchev to visit our country and I call upon others who share the same sentiments to do likewise."

Likewise, Senator Styles Bridges (R., N.H.) probably expressed his bitter opposition to inviting Khrushchev to the United States.

Luckily, not all Washington officialdom is singing the praises of "Cultural Exchange." Democratic Majority Leader, Congressman John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, has denounced "pilgrimages" by high-ranking Americans to Moscow and has sharply rebuffed the idea that Khrushchev should be invited to come here. Democratic Congressman, William Jennings Bryan Dorn of South Carolina, has declared that it is "tragic to vote our money abroad, ostensibly to stop Communism, while 'officially' encouraging Communist propaganda in America." Republican Representative Glenard P. Lipscomb of California, criticizing the Tupolev tour, declared it is "rank foolishness under present circumstances to escort high Soviet officials and their entourages of scientists and Communist intelligence men around to atomic research facilities, to nuclear power plants . . . and to other strategic areas." Such legislators are not deceived even though the Allens, the Laceys, and the Milton Eisenhowers are.

AN UNHAPPY ASPECT of these incessant visits is the low estate to which American Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson is being reduced. In Moscow today Thomp-

son is the forgotten man. He trails around in the wake of the VIP visitors in a role hardly more important than that of an interpreter and social secretary.

The Russians do these things more intelligently. Soviet Ambassador Menshikov was in the forefront of all the Mikoyan, Koslov and Coliseum exhibition functions. He was obviously acting in the full confidence of his superiors in Moscow. In contrast, Cultural Exchange has shriveled the importance of our regular diplomatic representatives to the point where they are fast losing both their dignity and effectiveness.

Presently, Mr. Thompson has little more influence at the Kremlin than does the head janitor at our Embassy there. "Cultural Exchange" and the resultant parade of publicity seekers to Moscow is largely responsible for this deplorable situation.

In the light of its abject failure, it would be expected that Washington's enthusiasm over Cultural Exchange would be at an extremely low ebb. The contrary is the case.

In the wake of the Governors, a veritable stampede of American-organized delegations to Moscow is under way. The USIA has announced proudly that 170 delegations have already made their pilgrimages to Khrushchev-land. Now, arrangements are in progress for tours by delegations of business executives, trade union lead-

ers, scientists selected by the U. S. Academy of Sciences, professors selected by Harvard and Columbia Universities, and a long list of professional groups. All this will be grist to the Soviet mill. Khrushchev's men realize that if only a minority of the American visitors to Russia return to praise it, they will have set up widening pools of pro-Soviet discussion in the United States which profoundly will color American public opinion.

Aptly has Bill Cunningham written in the *Boston Herald*:

"In this silly, one-sided square dance with Russia we are merely being promenaded as a nation of Mortimer Snerds for propaganda use all over the world.—Our loss will be great, and it could be fatal, if we don't see the entire performance clearly for what it is."

WHILE the present "Cultural Exchange" program was revealing itself as an almost unrelieved publicity failure for America, State Department patsies were already busily at work seeking the extension and widening of the program. The present two-year agreement with Russia expires January 27, 1960. William S. B. Lacey, bumbling State Department aide who supervises the "Cultural Exchange" program, has already held talks with Soviet Ambassador Menshikov, seeking its renewal for another two years. That Russia warmly desires such a renewal is

readily understandable: they are on the receiving end of the deal. But why official America should show any urgency for such a losing policy is a question which defies rational conjecture.

Like so many other indefensible programs, we were eased into "Cultural Exchange" without fully comprehending the treacherous ground upon which we were stepping. The genesis of "Cultural Exchange" occurred at the first ill-fated "Summit Meeting" at Geneva in 1956. Its parents were Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, Nelson Rockefeller and Harold Stassen. Temporarily shelved, because of Soviet atrocities in Hungary, it was revived by the President at the urging of Brother Milton and protracted conferences between the U. S. Ambassador and the late Soviet Ambassador, G. N. Zaroubin. The arrangement was completed on January 27, 1958, and a two year pact was signed. This took place at almost the same time that Khrushchev was boasting to the world that our grandchildren would live under Communist rule. It is this unfruitful pact which it is now proposed to renew for another two years. If our nation were ruled by sound self-interest instead of by wishful thinking, we would be looking forward eagerly toward the abolition of "Cultural Exchange" instead of to its extension.

One thing is certain. America's obsessed pursuit of "Cultural Ex-

changes" is gradually destroying all confidence in our good faith on the part of the 90 million people of the captive nations behind the Iron Curtain. When Vice President Nixon, in his Moscow speech, praised the Soviet Union for its "great achievement and progress," he delivered another blow to the millions of non-Communists behind the Curtain who are longing and praying for the day when Communism will collapse in Russia.

IF OUR "CULTURAL AMBASSADORS" do not realize the central importance of the Captive Nations in the Cold War, there is no question that Khrushchev does. His declaration to Nixon that the Congressional Resolution which set aside the third week of last July as "Captive Nations Week" was "direct interference in the Soviet Union's internal affairs" shows that Khrushchev is keeping his eyes intently on the greatest weakness and danger confronting the Kremlin. These unreconciled 90 million people are the Achilles' heel of the Communist regime. It is tragic that official Washington is emphasizing "Cultural Exchange" and coexistence with the Kremlin in place of liberation.

With Khrushchev's naked threat, "We will bury you," ringing in our eardrums, the present would seem to be a particularly unfortunate time to whoop up friendly emotion for Russia. Instead, the logic of his-

tory calls for a hardening of our attitudes to meet the coming rigors.

As Robert Strausz-Hupe has pointed out in *Protracted Conflict*:

"Only rarely has a great nation been destroyed by one dramatic blow. Defeat was preceded nearly always by a slow erosion of the will to resist aggression from without, followed by a weakening of its own people's sense of common purpose."

TWELVE YEARS AGO the United States embarked on a Cold War with Soviet Russia. We have not yet won that war. On the contrary, we have lost some of its most strategic battles. We shall never win unless we have the political intelligence and courage to recognize

boobytraps like "Cultural Exchange" for what they are—Communist-inspired schemes to entice the American people out of their anti-Communism. Any further journeying by Americans into this treacherous terrain will surely lead us to Armageddon.

Unless the "Cultural Exchange" pact with the Soviet Union is scrapped when it expires in January 1960, we can expect a further weakening of our fight to win the Cold War, both at home and overseas. "Cultural Exchange" offers great opportunities for Khrushchev while assuring further dangers and possible eventual defeat for the freedom-loving citizens of our country.

Don't Abolish the HUAC

For many years the House Committee on Un-American Activities has been a major target of the Communist conspiracy and its vocal, influential allies. With the present new Congress, which took office in January, leaning farther yet to the left-wing, anti-anti-Communist side, the Communist conspiracy has stepped up this attack on the House Un-American Activities Committee.

This Committee's exposure of the Communist conspiracy's activities in the United States has been such a problem to international Communism that attacks have been made on it by Radio Moscow from time to time.

Among those exposing the current Communist drive against the House Un-American Activities Committee was Representative Wint Smith of the Kansas Sixth District. He said: "The opening of this Congress brought forth, as usual, the tirade, condemnation and antagonism against the Committee on Un-American Activities in the House.

"This is the Committee that, for the past twelve years, has waged a relentless war against the Communists of America. This Committee always gets all the brickbats thrown at it by the Americans For Democratic Action, Communist front organizations, and other international left-wing groups and many other organizations that should know better.

"These groups seem to believe . . . that with all the new liberal members elected . . . they have a better chance to abolish the Un-American Activities Committee."—*Christian Crusade*

Another Moral Defeat for America **Red Carpet for the Red Hangman**

by Harold Lord Varney

IN INVITING Nikita S. Khrushchev to visit the United States as the guest of the American people, our leaders in Washington have sunk to an all-time moral low. All Americans must feel soiled and debased by the decision.

Khrushchev is the personal embodiment of everything which the United States detests and abhors. He is the symbol, in the American mind, of political perfidy, of godlessness, of inhuman terrorism. In his own words, he is out to "bury" America.

To invite such an apostle of political evil to the United States is as unthinkable as to have invited Adolf Hitler as a national guest 25 years ago. That the American people complacently accept such a decision on the part of their Washington leaders is a sign of the steady moral deterioration of this nation in the last quarter of a century.

David Lawrence well expressed it

when he wrote in the *U.S. News and World Report*:

"A convict who returns to society rehabilitated in mind may or may not be received by his community as an equal. But Nikita Khrushchev would be coming to America unrepentant, arrogant, dictatorial, and without abandoning a single one of his threats to our safety."

One good American who is determined to do something about the situation is Richard Cardinal Cushing of Boston. Cardinal Cushing has recommended a crusade of prayer for all Catholics in his diocese during the period of Khrushchev's visit. Each day "the Rosary and prayers to our Lady of Sorrows and our Lady of Mercy will be offered for the ruled and the rulers of Russia, for nations in bondage, for the sorrowful languishing in prisons and refugee camps, for suffering people everywhere and for universal peace, the fruit of justice."

Unfortunately, no equally important voice in the Protestant denominations has been raised in protest. In this great moral crisis, Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg, president of the National Council of Churches, who is usually so outspoken in denouncing anti-Communists, is significantly and shamefully silent.

What a contrast with the Protestant churches of Sweden whose indignant protest against a Khrushchev visit recently caused the dictator to abandon his Scandinavian tour. As Swedish Bishop Jonzon declared: "Inviting Khrushchev to our country is the same thing as letting the enemy through the frontline in a shooting war."

No public demonstration of unchanged American anti-Communism would be as eloquent as the tolling of the bells in all the Protestant and Catholic churches as the Ukraine "Hangman" passes through American cities. Unfortunately, there are no indications that such a general gesture will be made by American Christians.

Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut clearly pointed out the ghastly public opinion results which are certain to follow the Khrushchev coming. "Those who have been soft on Communism," he declared in his historic speech in the Senate, "will grow softer. Those who are unconcerned about the Communist menace will become even more indifferent. Those who have been sounding the alarms will find their difficulties multiplied. Those in the world who understand the nature of Communism, and who have looked to the United States as the citadel of resistance, will become further discouraged."

No matter how we look at the Khrushchev visit, one conclusion is inescapable. The United States is certain to lose. Russia is certain to be the winner.

Perhaps Georges Bidault, former French Prime Minister, was not far wrong when he recently wrote that the Eisenhower-Khrushchev meetings will be the "beginning of the capitulation of the Free World."

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the Myth of Mutual Security

**What can we expect of NATO when history
proves that such pacts always have failed?**

by Charles Callan Tansill

TODAY the old concept of "fortress America" which could stand alone in comfortable security in a world that was wrapped in the flames of war, is almost completely outmoded. Since 1945 our so-called statesmen have insisted that our national safety can be assured only if we enjoy membership in some international association like NATO or the United Nations.

After the close of World War II we began to pour billions of dollars into the treasuries of alleged friendly nations for the purpose of strengthening their economic structure or increasing their military potential. Nearly \$70 billions have been sent abroad for these purposes. Americans have been assured that these dollars have bought friendship and have built a shield of protection against foreign attack. But there are many students of international relations who doubt these assurances. Are the alleged benefits of mutual security worth the staggering price we are paying?

Even a cursory glance at the

pages of history will reveal the fact that for nearly 1,000 years religious leaders, statesmen, emperors, kings and philosophers have been busy producing plans for world peace based upon the idea of collective security. The list of these creative minds is a long and impressive one: Pierre Dubois, Eméric Cruce, William Penn, Immanuel Kant, King Henry IV of France, and William Ladd. In 1815, Czar Alexander I of Russia was the author of the Holy Alliance which he hoped would preserve the fabric of civilization that had been so badly torn during the long wars of the French Revolution. It happened that the Czar invited the United States to join this league of nations and the peace societies in this country warmly endorsed this invitation. But the wise counsel of George Washington prevented American Presidents from entering into entangling alliances that would waste American lives and treasure in far-flung wars on distant continents.

In Europe, however, the doctrine

of the balance of power resulted in a series of alliances which statesmen hoped would preserve the peace. After the close of the Franco-Prussian War in 1871, Europe became an armed camp with many nations engaged in an armaments race that required staggering annual appropriations. These expenditures were justified as a means of peace insurance.

After the turn of the twentieth century the situation grew more critical. The race for colonial empire grew more spirited and the forces of nationalism and militarism spurred the tempo of this contest. It was a period of expansion and explosion with international tensions reaching such a pitch that in 1908 and 1911 the outbreak of war seemed just around the corner of some belligerent move. To prepare for such a contingency the larger European nations discarded conciliation in favor of larger armaments. This was particularly true of the years from 1912 to 1914. During this period the French standing army increased from 563,596 to 910,000 while the German army rose from 626,732 to 870,000. This hectic preparation for war ushered in a climate of opinion that regarded war as inevitable.

The alliance system that would prevent war and provide mutual security was an elaborate one. The Triple Alliance of 1882 comprised Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. In 1894 France and Russia

entered into a military alliance. In 1904 England established an entente with France which was supplemented three years later by an understanding with Russia concerning Persia. In 1902 England signed a treaty of alliance with Japan which protected the life lines of British empire in the Far East. The system of alliances was far-reaching and impressive, but as a means of peace insurance it was entirely useless.

AS FAR AS the United States was concerned there was no system of alliances that lulled Americans into a false sense of mutual security. Down to the close of the last century American statesmen, following the precepts of George Washington, had avoided alliances with foreign powers. But at the beginning of the Spanish-American war a new bond with Britain was forged. It was no formal alliance or even an executive agreement. It was merely a political *understanding* with overtones of intimacy that might mean everything or nothing.

After 1900 this Anglo-American understanding was the outstanding factor in the conduct of American foreign relations. During the Russo-Japanese War President Roosevelt was ardently pro-Japanese, and British and American loans made it possible for Japan to carry on the war. But American foreign policy had a consistency that British statesmen scorned. At the Brit-

ish Foreign Office there was a flexibility of policy that rapidly changed to meet empire needs. In 1904 Russia was a possible foe; in 1907 she became a party to a treaty that provided for the partition of Persia and she was an associate with Britain in a dubious Middle East policy. Thanks to the blessing of Britain, Japan and Russia made up their differences in the Far East and embarked upon a program that ran directly counter to the plans of the Department of State. England had no desire to challenge the expansion of Russia in either the Far or in the Middle East. When an able American economist, Morgan Shuster, went to Persia in 1911 to stabilize the finances of that country, Russia at once objected. Chaos in Persia was exactly what she wanted, and with British help, Mr. Shuster had to return to the United States.

IN THE SUMMER of 1914 when hostilities broke out between Serbia and Austria-Hungary it was ardently hoped that this conflict would be a "little war" that could be localized. When it rapidly developed into a world war, there was sudden realization that the carefully-worked-out system of alliances that had existed since 1882 had not been a preventive of war.

Inasmuch as America was not a member of any political alliance, the average American hoped that the Anglo-American understand-

ing would not lead to eventual intervention in a war that quickly attained world proportions. But political association with Britain since 1898 had accustomed the Department of State to view world politics through British eyes. The language tie and the long tradition of a common culture were strong forces that worked for intervention. Moreover, a half million of American investors had bought two billion dollars worth of Allied bonds. They had a very active interest in Allied success. American intervention in the war in 1917 was almost inevitable.

And if this Anglo-American *understanding* led to American involvement in World War I, was the British Foreign Office duly grateful that American assistance was about to save the empire? This gratitude was shown in a way that later shocked many Americans. On February 3, 1917, the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany. War with Germany was now inevitable. The British Foreign Office chose this important moment to enter into a secret treaty with Japan, February 16, 1917, whereby the Nippon Government was to receive the German islands north of the equator at the war's end. Needless to say, the Department of State was not consulted about the terms of a treaty that would place the Japanese in possession of islands that would endanger the whole American position in the Pacific.

During World War II these same islands were captured by American military forces at a staggering cost in American lives. I have often wondered if the ghosts of these American heroes ever haunted the midnight hours of Winston Churchill.

American revulsion against the bloody sacrifices of World War I gave strong support to the fight in the Senate against the League of Nations. If a mere *understanding* with Britain since 1898 had led to American involvement in one world war, what would membership in a League of Nations lead to? Moreover, it was obvious that America had lost World War I. The objectives for which we had fought, as voiced by President Wilson, had been to put an end to all wars and to make the world safe for democracy.

Some internationally-minded persons continued to believe that in union there is strength, even though some of the members of the union had diverse political ambitions. President Harding had been opposed to the League but he was finally prevailed upon to invite a number of nations to send to Washington representatives who would endeavor to agree upon some formula to limit armaments. It was also hoped that the nine nations having important interests in the Far East could agree upon a set of principles that would point the way to peace in the Orient.

This objective was accomplished in the Nine Power Treaty of February 6, 1922, which proclaimed respect for the territorial integrity of China and promised that the signatory powers would "communicate fully and frankly among themselves whenever circumstances seemed to require the application of the treaty."

But collective security as outlined in the Nine Power Treaty was not enough for ardent pacifists who finally secured on August 27, 1928, the signature of the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact in which a large number of nations formally renounced war as an instrument of national policy. It was not long before optimistic publicists began to talk as though war had really been outlawed.

THERE WERE SOME prominent Americans who had strong doubts about the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact. Senator Reed, of Missouri, denounced it as an "international kiss." Other Senators were not deeply concerned about the alleged dangers of osculation. They had pleasant memories of the ancient game of "post office." But Senator Glass, of Virginia, thought that the pact was not worth an ordinary "postage stamp," and there were some who reluctantly agreed with him. In order to dissipate these doubts and to relieve any real apprehensions among Senators, Secretary Kellogg issued assurances

that the American Government, as a signatory to the pact, had assumed no moral obligation "to apply sanctions or to take affirmative military action in any case whatever may happen."

Secretary Stimson, who succeeded Kellogg as Secretary of State, was certain that Kellogg did not realize the implications of the peace pact he had signed. To Stimson's belligerent eye there was a martial meaning in the pacific-appearing phrases of the pact. Kellogg had not realized the fact that he had buried the old American rule of neutrality in the ambiguous phraseology of two important paragraphs. Stimson was determined to make the most of this ambiguity.

His opportunity came in 1929 when serious friction developed between China and Russia with reference to the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway. When the dispute grew more heated, Stimson called the attention of both nations to the fact that they were signatories of the Kellogg-Briand Pact. Russia replied that peace was her passion and China made a similar reply. Despite these pacific assurances, large scale military operations were soon in progress. There had been no declarations of war but the peaceful play on the plains of Manchuria had grown exceedingly rough even for boisterous Red Russians. Stimson thought that the antics of these merry Muscovites had a hint of

belligerence, so he wrote to the Soviet Government and called attention to that fact. All that he got for his pains was an impudent note from the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Relations to the effect that the Kellogg Pact did not "give any single State or group of States any rights of enforcement."

STIMSON DID NOT PERMIT this Russian rebuff to cool his ardor for mutual security in accordance with the peace pact. He was so devoted to peace he was always ready to fight for it. He did not have long to wait. Japanese statesmen were deeply disturbed by the fact that in 1929 Russia had easily imposed her will upon China. With this lesson in mind, the Japanese Army in north China began to build bastions of defense to protect the frontiers of Japan's sphere of interest. When Russia had moved ahead and absorbed both Sinkiang and Outer Mongolia, Stimson never lost his stoic calm and no notes were sent to Moscow protesting these violations of Chinese sovereignty. But when Japan adopted a policy of building dikes to restrain the Red tide that was flowing over much of north China, Stimson grew hysterical and on January 7, 1932, he sent a sharp note of protest to Tokyo. He was certain that Japanese actions were in violation of both the Nine Power Treaty and the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact.

Japan assumed the same attitude

exhibited by Russia in 1929. America had no authority to invoke the Kellogg Pact. After receiving no support from our close political associate, England, Stimson poured out the vials of his ready wrath in a long letter to Senator Borah, February 23, 1932. On May 5, 1932, thanks to multiple pressure upon Tokyo, Japan and China signed peace terms. Later, when the Assembly of the League of Nations censured Japan for her policy in north China, the Japanese delegation walked out of the Assembly and Japan resigned from the League. The Nine Power Treaty and the Kellogg Pact had dismally failed to alter Japanese policy in China. Collective security had proved for China a mere myth.

There were many Americans, however, who refused to accept this stern reality and they retained their faith in the League as a bulwark of peace. This faith was shattered when Mussolini began to look with acquisitive eyes upon the rich resources of Ethiopia, and, in 1935, his armies launched an attack upon the legions of the Emperor Haile Selassie. The League had made feverish efforts to prevent the outbreak of war and had then endeavored to shorten its length by imposing certain economic sanctions upon Italy. The military might of Mussolini soon proved these efforts to be in vain. Ethiopia was incorporated into the expanding Italian empire. Mutual security,

under the terms of the League of Nations, was merely a pious aspiration.

A final illustration of the futility of the League with reference to the preservation of peace was given to the world in September 1939, when a second World War broke out. For months European statesmen had striven to find some formula of peace that would satisfy the demands of Hitler and save the sovereignty of Poland. Their complete lack of success was damning evidence that the League was a mere debating society with no real power to preserve peace.

AT THE CLOSE of World War II it was realized that it was useless to revive a League of Nations that had failed so dismally to stem the tides of war. But the age-old dream of collective security was still cherished by some ardent internationalists. Some of these men of good will were well-known personalities who had been invincible in peace but invisible in the late war. Suddenly they became very much in evidence and they were certain that a new era was about to be born. Surely a new spirit was alive in the world and President Roosevelt thought he detected evidence of this in the attitude of Stalin.

In a conversation with the President, Frances Perkins confided to him that when she asked a friend to explain to her what made the Russians tick, he had replied: "The

desire to do the Holy Will." Roosevelt was deeply impressed with this statement, and he remarked: "You know, there may be something in that. It would explain their almost mystical devotion to this idea which they have developed of the communist society. They all seem to want to do what is good for their society instead of wanting to do for themselves." Madame Perkins also reports that Roosevelt was intrigued with the story of Stalin's early life and his years of study in a seminary preparatory to the priesthood. Two or three times Roosevelt asked her: "Don't you suppose that made some kind of difference in Stalin? Doesn't that explain part of the sympathetic quality in his nature which we all feel?"

With Stalin showing evidence of a warm sympathetic quality towards human ills, the time had come to talk once more of mutual security. On March 1, 1945, Roosevelt made a report to Congress on the achievements of the Yalta Conference. After uttering a direct untruth in claiming that this conference dealt only with European problems, he gave an assurance that this international gathering had marked the "end of the system of unilateral action, exclusive alliances and spheres of influence. . . . We propose to substitute for all of these a universal organization in which all peace-loving nations will finally have a chance to join." This universal organization was out-

lined in the charter of the United Nations which became effective October 24, 1945.

IN A VERY SHORT TIME the American people were provided with a shocking illustration of the inability of this new League of Nations to prevent the outbreak of war or to conduct military operations that would command success. On June 25, 1959, Communist forces from North Korea suddenly crossed the 38th parallel and commenced a war which President Truman called a "police action." The United Nations Security Council immediately adopted a resolution denouncing the invasion as a breach of the peace and calling upon the North Korean forces to withdraw. It also called upon the members of the United Nations to render "every assistance" in the execution of this resolution. On June 26, President Truman ordered General MacArthur, in command of American military forces in the Far East, to attack the Communist invaders. On October 7, the Assembly of the United Nations adopted a resolution recommending that "all appropriate steps be taken to ensure conditions of stability throughout Korea." It was also agreed that steps should be taken "for the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic government in the sovereign state of Korea." The execution of this resolution was rendered ex-

tremely difficult by the entry of Communist China into the war in the first week of November, 1945.

It was apparent to General MacArthur that the Communists would not have dared to enter the conflict if assurances had not been secretly conveyed to them "that even though they entered the fray in large forces it would be under the sanctuary of being immune from any destructive attack by our military forces within their own areas." This immunity was probably conveyed to Communist China by two British officials, Donald MacLean, head of the American desk in the British Foreign Office, or by Guy Burgess, a British diplomat stationed in the British Embassy in Washington during the early months of the Korean War. In May 1951, both these British officials disappeared behind the Iron Curtain.

These assurances to Communist China were implemented by directives sent to General MacArthur concerning the conduct of military operations in Korea. He was not permitted to attack targets within five miles of the Yalu River, which is the boundary between North Korea and Manchuria. When MacArthur protested against this limitation of his use of airpower, the Joint Chiefs of Staff gave him permission to make limited bombing raids but warned him to be extremely careful to avoid violating Manchurian air space and territory. Such care was imperative "because

of the necessity for maintaining the optimum position with regard to the United Nations policies and directives."

When MacArthur ordered the bridges across the Yalu River destroyed, his orders were immediately countermanded. The impact of these limitations upon his use of air power was sufficient to render it impossible to restrain the flood of Chinese Communist troops moving into Korea from Manchuria. MacArthur later remarked that when his orders were countermanded he realized for "the first time that I had actually been denied the use of my full military power to safeguard the lives of my soldiers and the safety of my army. It left me with a sense of inexpres-sible shock."

IT WAS APPARENT to General MacArthur that the military operations during this Korean "police action" were being conducted in accordance with the desires of the members of the United Nations. But these nations had done little to deserve such consideration. Fifteen UN members, besides the United States, had sent military forces to Korea. Their contribution was 33,000 combat ground troops, and 11,000 air, sea and service personnel. The combat and service personnel sent by the United States to Korea reached a peak strength of 450,000, and more than 1,000,000 American soldiers were rotated

through the Korean theater during the war.

But these large contributions of troops and service personnel made by the United States did not insure that the American commander of the armies could fight as he pleased. As General Mark Clark expressed the matter in his pithy manner: "It was a war we were not permitted to win."

It is a grim fact that the only major war in our long history that American armies were not able to bring to a successful conclusion was one that was fought under the leading strings of the United Nations. Is there any guarantee that in some future conflict the same interference in the conduct of military operations by other members of the United Nations will not be repeated? Is mutual security a formula for mutual destruction?

But the advocates of mutual security discount the tragic lesson of the Korean fiasco, and they loudly extol the defensive potential of NATO. I shall not take time to expose this fallacy. On April 20, General Bonner Fellers, in his testimony before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, dealt in detail with all the claims of the supporters of NATO. His testimony shows very clearly that the only preventive of war today is not NATO but the impressive striking power of the Strategic Air Command.

Even if NATO had a goodly

portion of the military strength ascribed to it, would it be wise to place America's destiny in the hands of a group of nations whose military resources are mostly in Europe? Suppose Russia would not strike at Europe but would confine her attacks to the American theater of operations? Would the NATO nations, in the face of possible incineration by Russian bombs and missiles, come to the aid of hard-pressed America? Would not the creeping danger of European neutralism prevent any concerted movement to challenge Soviet terrorism?

AT THE MOST menacing crossroads in our entire history, can America rely upon some plan of collective security when every previous plan has been a flat failure? Has the time arrived when we should stop this un-American foreign aid program designed to bankrupt America to bankroll the world?

Shall we, before it is too late, build a "fortress America" that can give us adequate security in a world gone mad?

From this point of strength we we can then offer to our fearful friends abroad the assistance they can hope to receive only from an America that is impregnable to any attack from Soviet sources. America can be the salvation of the free world only if America has the strength to save herself.

Search for truth is the noblest occupation of man;
its publication a duty.

—MADAME DE STAEL

Do You Know?

- ▶ Jesus, the Son of God, showed the way to liberation—"I am the way"—John 14—6). The alien anti-Christ group show the way to economic slavery and disintegration.
- ▶ The evil United Nations can become the *UN*doing of ourselves.
- ▶ Both the Republican and Democrat administrations give the sucker taxpayer the old carrot—before slugging him with a heavy stick.
- ▶ Evil always consists in the transforming of something great into something small.
- ▶ Senator Lyndon Johnson's (Texas) foolish praising of F.D.R. on Memorial Day went over like a lead balloon. Anybody who tries to sell our people the Roosevelts is headed for the cellar.
- ▶ The Hertz Corporation, headed by Walter L. Jacobs, bought stock and assets of numerous corporations for \$40 million during the past five years. The U. S. Government has now been urged to take anti-trust action.
- ▶ Communists, and their stooges, who work against all of Mankind will end their days in torment. They will never be free from the ghosts of the spirits of the millions of corpses they put in graves.
- ▶ Researchers know that the (Rockefeller-financed) Union Theological Seminary deliberately keeps spiritual knowledge and truths from theologic communicants. Colossal errors are advanced. The anti-Christ debt-money and its power grabs are deliberately concealed.
- ▶ Character is the only thing we make in this world, and take with us into the next.
- ▶ Spain refuses to recognize Israel as a nation. The Vatican government in Rome under Pope John has refused to recognize Israel as a legitimate state.

- ▶ In the *National Jewish Post* of May 8, 1959, Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, Chairman of the American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs, discusses the strength of the Zionist lobby in Washington, D. C. He admits that his committee is registered as lobbyists. At present "they" are concentrated on adding to the \$613 million they have already admittedly received in grants, loans and technical assistance *from the already overtaxed taxpayers of the United States.*
- ▶ Vegetable juices are the builders of the body, while fruit juices are the cleansers.
- ▶ The State Insane Hospital of Louisiana should now be renamed Political Asylum, in view of the way Governor Long was shanghaied into it on a trumped-up mental health charge by his political enemies.
- ▶ A Russian-Hebrew dictionary is being prepared for publication by a Moscow scientific institution.
- ▶ A personal visit by J. Edgar Hoover to the home of Al Capone or John Dillinger would have been in better taste than for our "Let's Surrender" Commander-in-Chief, President Eisenhower, to visit the Kremlin with the Butcher of Budapest as his host.
- ▶ The American Jewish Congress voiced its opposition this week to the inclusion of any question concerning religious affiliation or belief in the next U.S. census in 1960. (*California Jewish Voice*, June 28, 1957.) (They do not want us to know the real whereabouts of the alleged "six million victims of the Nazis.")
- ▶ Officials of the Minnesota Centennial Commission are reconsidering retention of the cross in a proposed Centennial emblem, after a formal protest from the Minnesota Jewish Council.
(*California Jewish Voice*, May 3, 1957.)
- ▶ We could strike a real blow at Satanism if we passed legislation prohibiting *secret societies*. Satanism alway has worked in secret, from dark places."
- ▶ From 1951-1956 the export of goods to other nations composed only 4.4 per cent of our gross national production, exploding the myth of the importance of foreign trade to our economy and national prosperity.

a special report

Termites of the Cross



PART III

HOW BOOKS ARE BORN

EARLY IN 1959, Chief Justice Earl Warren of the United States, resigned from the American Bar Association (ABA) in protest over the public release of a report by the ABA's Special Committee on Communist Strategy, Tactics and Objectives. The report listed 23 major decisions of the Warren Court the ABA termed favorable to the Communist conspiracy in the U.S. Some months earlier, a strenuous attempt to suppress the interim report had failed when Senator Styles S. Bridges of New Hampshire inserted it in the *Congressional Record*.

It is significant that the ABA report, in addition to being "a masterly taking-apart of Communist hypocrisy, double-dealing and treachery," (as an editorial in the

New York Daily News described it) also contained a recommended reading list preceded by a very appropriate comment on the power of the printed word.

"Books play a vitally important part in the history of government and economics. One need only mention *Das Kapital*, *The Wealth of Nations*, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and the *Federalist Papers*, to be reminded that books have started wars, changed the economy of great nations, and established new governments."

The ABA report then listed a number of books, preceded by this statement: "A study of the following books and reports could halt the rising tide of world Communism."

Conspicuously absent from this list was the Holy Bible—the most illuminating record ever published—which outlines in minute detail the aims, goals and operating

methods of those who would conquer and rule the world.

In its recommendations for counteraction, the ABA report urged:

Study Communism: In 1937, Pope Pius XI asked a searching question about Communism: "How is it possible that such a system . . . could spread so rapidly to all parts of the world? . . . The explanation lies in the fact that too few have been able to grasp the nature of Communism."

THE ABA REPORT added: "*The greatest asset the Communists have at the present time is not the H-bomb, certainly not Soviet satellites, but world ignorance of their strategy, tactics, and objectives.*"

This same observation is equally true of Zionism, an international conspiracy for world conquest, whose very name is unknown to literally millions of Americans, whose daily lives are vitally affected by its global activities. Yet the key to an understanding of the Zionist movement is available to anyone who asks, provided he asks for a copy of the unrevised, or King James Version, of the Holy Bible.

Woe betide the unwary researcher who innocently accepts one of the "revised" or "modern" versions, such as the Revised Standard Edition (RSV) or the "Living Literature" version issued by the New York publishing firm of Simon and Schuster. For these are emas-

culated versions, capable of destroying the very foundations of any unsuspecting reader's belief in the divinity of Jesus, His resurrection, the redemption of sinners, and a life after death.

First let us consider the RSV "Bible." Who is behind it, and why was it published? The answer is obvious, when we consider a compilation of the public records of those connected with its revision and publication.

In a pamphlet distributed by the Circuit Riders, Inc., 18 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, the Communist front associations of the ringleaders in the RSV "Bible" project are published in detail.

Here are excerpts from his pamphlet:

Seven hundred and nineteen of the officers whose names appear on the rolls of The National Council of Churches-Federal Council of Churches, have records of Communist affiliation. The names of many of these persons have appeared more than 100 times each in public support of pro-Communist or Communist projects, fronts and publications.

"Fifty per cent of the names on the December, 1957, list of secretaries of local and state Councils of Churches affiliated with The National Council of Churches have public records of supporting pro-Communist projects, fronts and publications.

"Until 1950 the National Council of Churches was known as Federal Council of Churches. Criticism of

the socialistic, pro-Communist, collectivist and other un-American activities of the Federal Council of Churches over a prolonged period had caused a loss of financial and moral support . . . a similar reputation has been earned under the new name.

"Ownership-control of the copyright title to the Revised Standard Version of the Bible by The National Council of Churches, has reportedly provided a fabulous royalty income to The National Council of Churches.

"In a brochure issued by the National Council of Churches, the story of the Revised Standard Version of the Bible is set forth.

"Included in this story are the names of 95 men who have been officially connected with the project. Thirty of these men have been affiliated with Communists and pro-Communist fronts, projects, publications, and enterprises. This represents a very high degree of pro-Communist activity on the part of the men who have given us the revised Bible.

"These 30 men who have been Communist fellow travelers in one form or another have been affiliated with 90 different Communist and pro-Communist projects, fronts, and publications. They date from the early 1930's up to 1958.

"Merely to list the Communist affiliations of these 30 men, together with a brief sketch of the nature and significance of each affiliation, would require a substantial booklet.

"Included among these 30 fellow travelers are some veteran sup-

porters of Communist causes; for example, W. Russell Bowie has been affiliated with 29 different Communist enterprises, Leroy Waterman with 25, Fleming James with 22, Henry J. Cadbury with 13, George Dahl with 13, William Y. Bell with 10, Frederick C. Grant with eight, Luther A. Weigle with six, and Millar Burrows with five. The remaining individuals have had fewer than five such affiliations each.

"In a recent brochure, the Division of Christian Education of the National Council of Churches has summarized the story of the Revised Standard Version of the Bible which for the past six years has outsold all so-called best-selling books.

In its brochure, the National Council of Churches has listed the names of the Revision Committee and the Advisory Board. The following members of the committee and board have been affiliated with fronts, publications and other enterprises which have aided and abetted the cause of Communism in the United States:

"Charles N. Arbuckle, Andover Newton Theological Seminary; John W. Beardslee, Jr., New Brunswick Seminary; William Y. Bell, Cordele, Georgia; William E. Berry, Earlham College; Julius A. Bewer, Union Theological Seminary; Walter Russell Bowie, Grace Church, New York; and B. Harvie Branscomb, Vanderbilt University.

"Also, Arlo A. Brown, Drew University; Millar Burrows, Yale University; Henry J. Cadbury, Harvard University; Clarence T. Craig,

Oberlin Graduate School of Theology; George Dahl, Yale University; and Frederick C. Grant, Seabury-Western Theological Seminary.

"Also, C. J. Gresham, Atlanta, Georgia; F. G. Holloway, Western Maryland College; and Robert M. Hopkins, Chairman of International Council of Religious Education, general secretary, World's Sunday School Association.

"Also, E. G. Hoff, Elgin, Illinois; J. Philip Hyatt, Vanderbilt University; Fleming James, University of the South; John W. Martin, Chicago, Illinois; James Moffatt, Union Theological Seminary; and Paul C. Payne, chairman, International Council of Religious Education, general secretary, Presbyterian Board of Christian Education.

"Also, Donald W. Richardson, Union Theological Seminary, Richmond Virginia; George V. Schick, Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri; Willard L. Sperry, Harvard University Divinity School; John S. Stamm, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Marshal A. Talley, Nashville, Tennessee; Leroy Waterman, University of Michigan; Luther A. Weigle, Yale University Divinity School; and Sidney A. Weston, Boston, Massachusetts."

THE COMMUNISTS have clearly stated their undying hatred and fear of religion—especially Christianity—as shown by the statements of their leaders quoted in the first part of this series. (MERCURY, September 1959, pages 26 and 27.) Communist frontiers and fellow-travelers, in carrying out the

Communist assault on Christianity, carefully avoid the direct attack on religion which nearly killed off the Communist movement in the early 1920's.

Lenin had made the historic ideological mistake of trying to stamp out religion by ruthless suppression. The result was one of history's bloodiest civil wars, costing 28 million Russian lives.

Stalin made the same mistake, during his first "Five-Year Plan," begun in 1928. Cathedrals and churches were closed, Christmas ceremonies were banned and Sunday worship prohibited. By 1930, the enslaved Russians were ready to revolt. Belatedly, Stalin realized that Christianity thrives on persecution. As Jesus taught His disciples, in His Sermon on the Mount: "Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake; for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven. Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake. Rejoice, and be exceeding glad, for great is your reward in Heaven: for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you." (Matthew 5: 10-12.)

This promise of eternal life for persecuted Christians is so vital that Saint Matthew recorded it twice, in two separate chapters: "He that findeth His life shall lose it, and he that loseth his life for my sake will find it." (Matthew 10:39)

and: "For whosoever will save his life shall lose it; and whosoever will lose his life for my sake shall find it." (Matthew 16:25).

Significantly, both of these chapters are omitted entirely in the "Living Literature Bible" published by Simon and Schuster; but of this, more later.

The Communists, learning the hard way, finally realized that the more they persecuted the Christians, the stronger Christianity became. So, the Communists tried a new tactic: instead of ruthless suppression, they merely substituted "approved" versions of the Bible and all other religious publications. This approach worked perfectly: the "revised" version, bereft of all significance or hope of a hereafter, was ignored by each succeeding generation until a new atheistic Soviet generation emerged untutored in the age-old faith of their fathers.

ACTUALLY, this was not as difficult as it might first appear. The Communists simply concentrated their attack, as always, on key targets, in this case, the great basic truths on which the Christian religion is based: the divinity of Jesus, His resurrection after crucifixion, the doctrine of the Holy Trinity, the Virgin birth, the redemption of sins and the life everlasting. Anyone whose belief in these doctrines is undermined, can no longer gain comfort or support from

the empty shell that remains of his lost faith. That is why the revisionists of the Federal Council of Churches and its sorry offspring, the National Council of Churches, concentrated their attack, too, on the same targets as the Communists and their fellow-anti-Christians, the Zionists.

Here is a list of the key passages in the RSV "Bible" which have been altered or omitted in order to cast doubt on the divinity of Jesus, and all of the basic Christian doctrines which stem from that all-essential fact:

(Words in parentheses are entirely omitted or changed in the New Revised Standard Version of the Bible.)

MATTHEW

- 1:25 brought forth her (FIRST BORN)
- 8:29 (JESUS) thou Son of God
- 12:47 (VERSE OUT)—About Christ's mother, etc.
- 13:51 (JESUS SAID UNTO THEM) and (LORD)
- 16:3 (O YE HYPOCRITES).
- 20:16 (MANY BE CALLED, BUT FEW CHOSEN)
- 20:22 (BAPTIZED WITH . . . BAPTISM . . . I AM BAPTIZED WITH)
- 23:14 (VERSE OUT)—woe . . . scribes . . . hypocrites.
- 25:13 (WHEREIN THE SON OF MAN COMETH)
- 27:35 (FULFILLED . . . SPOKEN BY PROPHET . . . CAST LOTS, etc.)

27:54 (THE SON OF GOD)—
small "s" son.

MARK

- 6:11 (MORE TOLERABLE FOR
SODOM - GOMORRHA,
etc.)
6:16 John . . . is risen (FROM
THE DEAD)
6:33 many knew (HIM)—him is
changed to "them."
7:16 (VERSE OUT)—about hav-
ing ears to hear, etc.
10:21 (TAKE UP THE CROSS)
10:24 (FOR THEM THAT
TRUST IN RICHES)
11:10 (IN THE NAME OF THE
LORD)
11:26 (VERSE OUT)—if ye do
not forgive, etc.
13:14 (SPOKEN BY DANIEL
THE PROPHET)
14:68 (AND THE COCK CREW
15:28 (VERSE OUT)—Scripture
was fulfilled, etc.
15:39 (THE SON OF GOD)—
small "s" son.
16:9-20 (11 VERSES OUT)—res-
urrection testimony.

LUKE

- 1:28 (BLESSED ART THOU
AMONG WOMEN)
2:33 (JOSEPH)—changed to
"father."
2:43 (JOSEPH AND HIS
MOTHER)—changed to
"parents."
4:4 (BUT BY EVERY WORD
OF GOD)
4:8 (GET THEE BEHIND ME
SATAN)
6:48 (FOUNDED UPON A
ROCK)—is "well built."
7:31 (AND THE LORD SAID)
—see also 22:31.

9:55 (YE KNOW NOT WHAT
MANNER OF SPIRIT,
etc.)

9:56 (SON OF MAN IS COME
...NOT TO DESTROY
... BUT SAVE)

11: 24 (OUR . . . WHICH ART
IN HEAVEN . . . THY
WILL BE DONE . . . AS
IN HEAVEN, SO IN
EARTH ...DELIVER US
FROM EVIL)

22:19 (...GIVEN FOR YOU...
DO IN REMEMBRANCE)

22:20 (VERSE OUT)—Lord's
Supper instructions.

22:64 (THEY STRUCK HIM ON
THE FACE)

23:45 (SUN WAS DARKENED)

24:3 found not the body (OF
THE LORD JESUS)

24:6 (HE IS NOT HERE, BUT
IS RISEN)

24:12 (VERSE OUT)—Peter's res-
urrection testimony.

24:40 (VERSE OUT)—Christ's
resurrection testimony.

24:51 (CARRIED—INTO
HEAVEN)—said of the
Lord

JOHN

- 1:14 (BEGOTTEN)—see also
1:18, 3:16, 3:18, 1 John 4:9.
1:27 (IS PREFERRED BEFORE
ME)
3:13 son of man (WHICH IS IN
HEAVEN)
3:15 (SHOULD NOT PERISH)
3:16 (BEGOTTEN)—virgin
birth is affected. Compare
Isaiah 7:14; John 6:65; 8:28;
8:38; John 14:12; 16:10;—
(MY) Father is "the" Fa-
ther.

- 3:17 (HIS) Son is changed to "the" Son.
 4:42 this is indeed (THE CHRIST)
 5:3 (WAITING FOR THE MOVING OF THE WATER)
 5:4 (VERSE OUT)—Pool of Bethesda testimony.
 6:47 He that believeth (ON ME).
 6:65 (MY) Father—changed to "the" Father.
 6:69 (THAT CHRIST, THE SON)
 7:53 to 8:11 (ALL VERSES OUT)—woman in adultery.
 8:16 (FATHER)—changed to "he,"—small "h."
 9:35 (SON OF GOD)—changed to "Son of man."
 11:41 (WHERE THE DEAD WAS LAID)
 16:16 (BECAUSE I GO TO THE FATHER)
 17:12 (IN THE WORLD)—entire meaning is changed from believers being given to Christ to the "name" which was given to him. This breaks the connection with John 6:37.

ACTS

- 2:30 (ACCORDING TO THE FLESH . . . RAISE UP JESUS)
 7:30 angel (OF THE LORD)
 7:37 (LIKE UNTO ME; HIM SHALL YE HEAR)—Meaning is changed so that Christ seems to have human origin like Moses.
 8:37 (VERSE OUT)—Eunuch's testimony to Deity.
 9:6 (LORD, WHAT WILT

THOU HAVE ME TO DO, etc.)

10:6 (HE WILL TELL . . . WHAT . . . OUGHTEST TO DO)

15:18 (KNOWN UNTO GOD . . . HIS WORKS)—all is changed.

17:26 made of one (BLOOD) all nations.

20:25 the kingdom (OF GOD)

23:9 (LET US NOT FIGHT AGAINST GOD)

24:15 shall be a resurrection (OF THE DEAD)

28:29 (VERSE OUT)—Jews departed . . . reasoning.

ROMANS

5:2 we have access (BY FAITH)

8:28 Verse spoiled.

11:6 (IF . . . OF WORKS . . . NO MORE GRACE, etc.)

13:9 (THOU SHALT NOT BEAR FALSE WITNESS)

15:29 blessing (OF THE GOSPEL)

16:24 (VERSE OUT)—The grace of our Lord, etc.

I CORINTHIANS

5:7 Christ . . . is sacrificed (FOR US)

6:20 glorify God . . . (IN YOUR SPIRIT . . . GOD'S)

10:28 (EARTH IS THE LORD'S . . . FULLNESS THERE-OF)

11:24 (EAT)—this is my body.

11:29 not discerning the (LORD'S) body.

15:47 second man . . . (THE LORD) from heaven.

16:22 If any man love not the Lord (JESUS CHRIST) let

him be Anathema Maran-
atha.

10:34 (IN HEAVEN)

11:11 SARAH—(WAS DELIV-
ERED OF A CHILD)

GALATIANS

3:1 (THAT YE SHOULD
NOT BELIEVE—
TRUTH)

6:15 (IN JESUS CHRIST)

EPHESIANS

3:9 God . . . created all things
(BY JESUS CHRIST)

3:14 the Father (OF OUR LORD
JESUS CHRIST)

COLISSIANS

1:2 (THE LORD JESUS
CHRIST)

1:14 we have redemption
(THROUGH HIS
BLOOD)

1 THESSALONIANS

1:1 (FROM GOD OUR
FATHER, AND THE
LORD JESUS CHRIST)

1 TIMOTHY

3:16 (GODLINESS)—is "reli-
gion," (GOD)—is "he."

6:5 (FROM SUCH WITH-
DRAW THYSELF)

2 TIMOTHY

4:22 the Lord (JESUS CHRIST)

HEBREWS

1:3 (BY HIMSELF) purged our
sins

2:7 (SET HIM OVER WORKS,
etc.)

2:11 all of one (ORIGIN)—"ori-
gin" is added which makes
Christ have a human father.
see Micah 5:2.

7:21 (AFTER THE ORDER OF
MELCHISEDEC)

1 PETER

1:22 obey (THROUGH THE
SPIRIT)

4:1 Christ hath suffered (FOR
US)

4:14 (ON THEIR PART . . .
EVIL SPOKEN OF, etc.)

5:11 to him be (GLORY)

2 PETER

2:17 darkness is reserved (FOR
EVER)

1 JOHN

4:3 (CHRIST IS COME IN
THE FLESH)

4:9 (BEGOTTEN) also, John
3:16.

5:13 (THAT YE MAY BE-
LIEVE ON THE NAME
THE SON)

JUDE

5 (THE LORD)—changed to
"he."

REVELATION

1:11 (I AM THE FIRST . . .
LAST)

5:14 (HIM THAT LIVETH
FOREVER AND EVER)

11:17 (AND ART TO COME—
second coming denied.

14:5 without fault (BEFORE
THE THRONE OF GOD)

20:9 from (GOD) out of heaven.

20:12 dead . . . stand before
(GOD)—changed to
"throne."

21:24 nations (OF THEM THAT
ARE SAVED)

GENESIS

- 12:3 (IN THEE SHALL ALL THE FAMILIES OF THE EARTH BE BLESSED)—changed to “by you all the families . . . will bless THEMSELVES.”

PSALMS

- 2:12 (KISS THE SON)—is “kiss his feet.”
 45:6 thy throne (O GOD). The throne belongs to Christ, thus deity is taken away from Christ.

ISAIAH

- 7:14 (VIRGIN)—changed to “young woman.”

MICAH

- 5:2 whose (GOINGS FORTH HAVE BEEN FROM OF OLD, FROM EVERLASTING)—changed to “whose ORIGIN is from old, from ancient days.” See Heb. 2:11.

ZECHARIAH

- 9:9 —thy king (HE IS JUST AND HAVING SALVATION)
 13:6 wounds (IN THY HAND)—is “on your back.”

JEREMIAH

- 12:5 (SWELLING) of Jordan is “jungle.”

AS THE FOREGOING comparison clearly shows, *those who “revised” the King James Version of the Bible used exactly the same approach that the Communists em-*

ployed to undermine and destroy the religious beliefs of the peoples of Russia. If anyone doubts this statement, let him check the Communist-front records of those who produced and promoted the nationwide distribution of the RSV “Bible” and its use in thousands of American churches as a substitute for the King James Version.

As a further check, let any skeptic, whose church uses the RSV “Bible,” check into the background of the pastor who introduced it into his church, and in most cases that pastor will prove to be a confirmed liberal, One-Worlder, or Welfare Stater. Any reader who still remains unconvinced after making his own checks should read *Collectivism in the Churches*, by Edgar C. Bundy, General Chairman of the Church League of America, 1407 Hill Ave. Wheaton, Illinois (354 pages, \$5.00, full-size paperback edition \$2.00). This book exposes in shocking detail how Dwight D. Eisenhower, John Foster Dulles, Harold E. Stassen, Arthur S. Fleming, Alger Hiss, Dean Acheson, and other “great American Statesmen” have consistently supported the National Council of Churches, whose RSV “Bible” has done more damage to the cause of Christianity than any other book ever published.

How, some readers may ask, do such “Bibles” ever get published, and who publishes the books that follow the anti-Christian party line

of the Communists and the Zionists? Make no mistake: *The aims of both of these conspiracies by self-chosen, would-be world conquerors not only coincide but overlap.*

The answer is that Communist-Zionist control over all our mass information media is almost complete—especially in the book publishing field. There are over 600 book publishers listed in the New York City telephone directory alone. But out of all this vast educational potential *there are only about a half dozen bona fide book publishing firms in America today that will publish, advertise and promote a genuinely anti-Communist book.* And there is *not one* book publisher in the United States who would dare to publish the facts about the Zionist-Communist conspiracy which have already been published in this series, much less the evidence which will be presented later, and which any reader can verify for himself.

At this point the reader may say, "But I know of at least a dozen publishers—including several of the largest in the country—which have published anti-Communist books!"

This may have been true in the past, but today the situation is changed. Furthermore, *many books which masquerade as "anti-Communist" enjoy vast sales only because they are pro-Zionist—and no book can be truly anti-Communist*

if it endorses Zionist projects, fronts, or institutions.

Here is a prize example: one best-selling book on Communism, published over the by-line of one of America's acknowledged authorities on Communist subversion, contains a chapter which even his greatest admirers can explain only by assuming that it was ghost written for a very busy executive. For this chapter is inaccurate in its lame apology for the excessive proportion of Jews who have been exposed as Communist leaders both in the USSR and the U.S.A., and it actually endorses the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai Brith for its "anti-Communist" activities. That book was prominently displayed in every bookstore controlled either by Communists or Zionists—and quickly became a nationwide best-seller.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE is the case of a highly respected ex-Communist who assured that his book would be a best-seller by including an attack on the late Senator Joseph McCarthy, a clear tip-off to the comrades and to the Zionists that he was still willing to do their work—for a price. Of course, he was soon called to Hollywood and paid handsomely for supervising the film version of his book, and before long he was one of America's most sought-after lecturers. Reprints of his lectures have been widely circulated—especially the

one in which he endorsed both the book described in the preceding paragraph and an "educational" booklet published by the Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai Brith!

Recently one of the conservative magazines devoted an entire issue to a list of 100 books about Communism, as a public service. This list of books is highly illuminating, particularly the light it sheds on the chances of getting an anti-Communist book published by a major publishing house.

Of the 24 books on Communism issued by any of the "Big Twelve" book publishers, 13 were out of print. Sixty of the 100 books were published either by one of the half-dozen small "conservative" publishers or by university presses or other small-circulation publishers. *Fifteen of the 100 books were by ex-Communists, and thirteen of these authors were Jews.*

And, what about Simon and Schuster, one of the nation's largest publishing houses, who published the "Bible to be Read as Living Literature"?

They had exactly *one* book that made the list. The author was an ex-Communist and a Jew. His book was obviously slanted to support that greatest of all the Zionist hoaxes; that Jews are persecuted in the Soviet Union, even Communist Jews!

AND THAT, dear reader, is how books are born—especially "Bibles" that deny the great basic precepts of Christianity and destroy the historic evidence of the Zionist world-wide conspiracy.

(This is the third of a series of special reports dealing with the attack on Christianity and the Bible, to be continued in subsequent issues of AMERICAN MERCURY.)

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PSYCHOLOGISTS SAY that many persons who toss the axiom, "I'd rather be smart than good," make an unconscious confession. Why should a suspected majority of us consider it less painful to be judged selfish than foolish, temperamental than twaddling, or homely than stupid? Because it's normal to think yourself not as intelligent as you'd prefer being—and a charge of dullard sounds too much like you've been found out. Our brainy professionals have obviously used their heads to find out a number of other fascinating facts about this thing called IQ. Perhaps, for example, you've been wondering:

Exactly, what is intelligence? A three-sided skill, according to Psychiatrist Eric Berne. (1) Your ability to snap a mental picture of an experience or problem complete to its solution. (2) Ability to retain a sizeable "picture file." (3) Ability to later identify those problems and objects by locating and matching up the proper pictures.

Why does intelligence vary so much between people? Because physical and emotional defects just as variously affect the buildup and application of brainpower. Dr. Edward Liss, in the *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, points out that a slow learner may actually have a hearing or visual fault; he can't "file" what he can't hear or see well. Snarled emotions are more frequent handicaps. Typically, they thwart the use of acquired knowledge only

What's Your I.Q. about I.Q. ?

by Henry S. Galus

by degrees. But the worst happens when stresses undermine the will to acquire it. A test by Dr. Hermann Ebbinghaus shows us the vital link between interest and learning. To memorize 80 ill-sounding syllables ("guk," "tid," "rof") he had to read them 75 times. He *enjoyed* poetry, however and memorized in only nine readings an unfamiliar verse with an equal number of syllables.

How much brightness can you pass on to your children? Possibly no more than 80 per cent," believes Dr. H. J. Eysneck, clinical psychologist at London's Maudsley Hospital. Even if identical twins are handed equal amounts, they're not apt to turn out equally smart. "Neuroticism is inherited at least to the same extent as intelligence," adds Dr. Eysneck. Betty is probably growing more brainy than Alice

because she's more successfully stopping a native emotional weakness from slogging her mental appetite.

Any truth in the claim that kids are brighter nowadays? If you're a 35 to 40-year-old parent of a grade-schooler, he and his classmates are scoring an average of three more IQ points than your group did in the same grades. High-school seniors are doing about five points better.

Do city people tend to be more intelligent than farm people? No, replies a detailed study. Personal bias can mislead. Who's measuring whom, and by what standards? asks Sociologist Barbara S. Bousanquet. She reminds us that not geographical differences but the narrower environments of home, school, sites of work and social activities affect both the quantity of learning and how you utilize it.

Does that help explain the apparent mental superiority of the "upper class"? Yes—they enjoy greater opportunities of becoming exposed to better educational sources; the fruits of this exposure are naturally passed on to their children. One issue of *Eugenics News* bares a tragic social fact: nearly 60 per cent of the native intelligence in the "lower class" is completely stifled by the weight of impoverishment.

Will a successful climber to the learned classes gain any "rubbed off" intelligence? His hunger to become as nearly like them as possible is synonymous with a wide-open

mind, interest in absorbing their favorite topics into his thinking pattern. Twelve-year research by the University of California's sociology department on the IQ progress of an adult group, showed how a marriage partner may grow brighter through efforts to measure up to a more intelligent mate. The longest IQ strides were made by wives of men in the gifted category.

Is "cramming" a good way to gain lots of knowledge fast? It undeniably aids many to get a satisfactory examination grade. "Studying on the run, however, is a form of self-cheating by persons who fail to realize that dependable, long-range knowledge takes time to cultivate," cautions Dr. George E. Carrothers, University of Michigan.

In "losing his head," hasn't a psychopath really lost use of his intelligence? Two separate studies argue against this belief. Dr. Oscar Char-diet, at a mental institution, found the IQ's of patients running from normal to superior. For Dr. Lewis J. Sherman, at a penitentiary, psychopathic inmates scored highly in memory tests. This proves that they still had an active intelligence. Dr. Sherman says that the good memory of a criminal psychopath is traceable to his moral insensibility—he simply feels fewer or none of the "little guilts" that are always chipping away at the soundness of our memories.

Is it possible for a true imbecile

to be a genius? Many people wonder about this because of the old saw that "just over the brink of genius is insanity." Psychiatry insists that an imbecile cannot, at least, be the familiar well-rounded type of genius who contributes hugely to society. Meanwhile, even psychiatrists can't agree on the causes for a "one-track" kind of genius, like that of an otherwise pitiable Texas defective. This man memorized "such a multitude of vital statistics that he was consulted by county officials when records of births and deaths were not clear." An Ohioan diagnosed as a moron could supply the telephone number of almost any name appearing in the directory of one city.

Can you make yourself a genius? You could never do it consciously, says Dr. Edmund Bergler, since there is no known formula for obtaining the monumental creative instinct *plus* the required amount of the right skills to work it out. After studying super-brained men and women, Dr. Bergler is convinced that they're no more aware of what sparks a great, new impulse than what generates the correct followup ideas in them.

Does IQ reliably show who's "most likely to succeed"? You'll probably continue to hear special persons berating the value of intelligence tests from a top rung of the success ladder. Remember that they're "special"—possessing other

qualities that can overcome an IQ disadvantage. Trust IQ scores to be remarkably accurate in mass forecasts. Nothing supports this better than the Army's results of officer-candidate selection on the basis of IQ: 91 per cent with 140 IQ graduate successfully, while less than half do on the 110 level.

Could that also prove that IQ underscores leadership traits? Again, not infallibly, because many factors—even "lucky breaks"—can be found in the backgrounds of top executives and administrators. Yet in a majority of their cases you'll almost surely find something better than average IQ. A survey of 300 famous leaders, conducted by the Yale Institute of Human Relations, fixed their *average* IQ at 155. Virtually everyone knows the numerous assets that helped "make" Benjamin Franklin and Lincoln; but it's interesting to note that, from some of their repeated achievements, the Yale study was able to estimate the leaders' IQ at about 145.

Why does old age make some people unreasonable "fatheads"? Many younger persons impatiently call them that without recognizing the term as an unfortunate physiological fact. Aging causes punctures in nerve cells of the brain, which fill with fat, observes Dr. Oskar Vogt, a specialist in geriatrics. The resulting slower thinking, lack of prompt reaction to the ideas and whims of juniors make an oldster seem stubborn, unsympathetic to "progress."

Since we age almost alike, do our minds deteriorate at the same rate? The decline begins at almost the same time for all, in the early twenties. Remarkably, though, your IQ can act as a brake against it. Among 4,000 persons tested, Dr. Milton S. Gurvitz noted that those with an IQ of 135 at their twentieth birthday lose roughly one point a year for the next quarter-century. But individuals half as intelligent lost as many points in only one-third the time.

W*on't overworking your mind in the prime years hasten its wane?* Dr. Vogt is aware of "no case in which overwork accelerated aging of the nerve cells in the brain."

Is it possible for a low-IQ person to think "original ideas"? Seeking to verify that everybody does, Psychologist Edward L. Thorndike tested students by inventing meaningless words for which they had to supply definitions. "Even in this brief experiment, we had persons thinking thoughts that probably nobody had ever thought before."

Can an artist's "creative thinking" be explained? The so-called inspiration for creative thought in mostly untrod directions rises from dissatisfaction with factors in or around the individual. An artist may be surrounded by rich material gains from his past work, but Dr. Bergler assures us that he still typically suffers feelings of insecurity: he incessantly

doubts that the best in him has come out; he won't feel secure until he's done more to either improve an environment or impress his "public" with his yet unproven worth. To reach his goal, the artist constantly tries out new ideas, pioneers unbeaten mental paths . . . and fortunately, such creativeness often delivers new and better opportunities for our own success and enjoyment.

May thinking tire you out? Neither physical nor mental labor can impair your process of thought, and the process itself saps virtually no energy. At Columbia University, Dr. Albert T. Poffenberger subjected a group to written mental exercises for five successive hours. Through the final hour, he spied no appreciable drop in the members' efficiency. Other authorities have given prolonged mental work and followed it up with IQ tests. Usually the result was an improvement in the subjects' intelligence scores.

Are we really the most intelligent creatures on earth? We shouldn't confuse the better sight, hearing, smell and instinct of animals and birds with intelligence, say experts. In IQ, we top everything inhuman—except in our infancy. It's been estimated that the ape species, and particularly a chimpanzee, holds the edge on us until about the time we begin to walk.

Which jobs require a higher IQ: white-collar or blue? Evidence seems to equalize them. A craft

involving the use of tools demands a fair amount of intelligence, Dr. O. Koenig is convinced. Experiments with hungry animals possessing a handling ability (apes, racoons, etc.) revealed they couldn't determine the value of even a fork in reaching for food that would otherwise remain inaccessible. As for white-collar workers, according to a poll by *Personnel Journal*, "High intelligence is necessary for only a very small proportion of all jobs in the business world, probably not more than two per cent."

Does a fullback, left-fielder or other athlete need intelligence to be "good"? Indeed, it'll help in plotting plays, in figuring out the opposition's moves, but in most respects it isn't too essential. Athletic performance relies much more on adequate "motor learning than mind learning," is the opinion of Dr. D. K.

Brace of the University of Texas.

Will taking any special treatments improve your IQ? Recall the fact that emotional barriers can be thrown up to learning and you'll see why experts consider psychotherapy a valuable aid. One adolescent who offered signs of a sound intellect, was found by Dr. Hugo Taub to be "acting stupid on purpose." It turned out that his parents were strict disciplinarians and frequently punished the extremely sensitive boy. Re-education of both parents and youth succeeded in restoring the latter's confidence and response to tutoring. Hypnosis has also been tried effectively. Under its power, says Dr. Andre M. Weitzenhoffer of Michigan University, a person is assured that his troubles have been blinding him to his rich capabilities, and that he should start using them for greater personal happiness.

Early Warning

Mankind was forewarned of the *mental health* racketeers (in the Bible) nearly 2,000 years ago by Jesus Christ when he admonished the believers to "take heed that no man deceive you, for as a snare shall it come upon all that dwell upon the Earth." In order to break down the minds of men, it is first necessary to create widespread chaos and verbal confusion. The techniques of propaganda and convincing argument have become so refined and so systematized and standardized that there is scarcely any hiding place from the continual and verbal assault on the mind.

The principles set forth by mental health racketeers cannot be successfully furthered in any society unless there is progressive acceptance of the concept of world government. This means they intend to put an end to the Declaration of Independence, The Bill of Rights and obliterate the sovereignty of the United States of America, cancel the Constitution and its Amendments, substituting Rule by Dictatorship; *Anyone opposing, i.e.—not thinking as the majority—*are called "insane," according to the pronouncements.

—ON GUARD AMERICA

A tale of the savage abduction of Cynthia Ann Parker -
and of her son, Quanah, an immortal Indian-American.

COMANCHE CAPTIVE

by Louise Cheney

ALUSTROUS May day in the northeastern part of the spanking new Republic of Texas that year, 1836. Beneath the warm sun at Parker's Fort, masses of blue bonnets spread over the hills and fields, their cobalt blue stung here and there with a vermilion patch of Indian paint brush. Wild buttercups nodded too, surely drawing their ochered richness from the sun itself. New foliage graced the pecan trees and through them darted red birds, slashing scarlet across the whole quiet countryside.

Parker's Fort was a clutch of cabins surrounded by a log stockade. Elder John Parker had established it three years earlier, having come out from Illinois. Living with him now were his wife and their children, several grandchildren and some other relatives. Elder John had built a school. Each Sunday he preached in the small church he'd also erected. Meantime, three other families and their relatives joined Parker and, in three years, all built

Parker's Fort into a prominent frontier community. The soil that produced such heaps of blue bonnets grew bountiful crops too, and by this time the settlers in the little fort were entirely self-sustaining.

That May day, most of the men were in the fields, tending to the spring planting, which was late, due to the interruption of the Texas Revolution against Mexico. Only the month before, at the Battle of San Jacinto, had Texas won her freedom. Inside the stockade were the women and children, several of the younger men and Elder Parker's father. They'd stood the stockade's gates wide open today to receive the gentle breeze that stirred the pecan trees and bowed the grass and the buttercups, that warmed and dimpled the million blue bonnets.

Behind a screen of dense shrubbery to one side of the fields, a silent figure stirred. It was a painted Comanche warrior. He had held the settlement under observation all

morning. Now from his throat ripped a blood-chilling scream. Simultaneously, hundreds of Comanches, hidden all around, took up the dread, stridulate Indian war cry. The echo jolted the countryside as if gunpowder were blasting. The few men inside Parker's Fort leaped for their rifles. The men in the fields ran toward the gates.

But already a hoard of Comanche warriors had swarmed through. In an instant, they slew Elder Parker's mother and most of the settlers. Elder Parker died at his fort's gates.

Mrs. Parker and the children attempted escape through a back gate. A band of howling Indians on horseback surrounded them. Two of the Parker children, Cynthia Ann, a little girl with long yellow hair and blue eyes, and John, who was a year younger than his sister, clung together in the wild confusion.

Then as if by a prearranged signal, the Comanches ceased the slaughter. They snatched up a few captives, and threw them roughly upon swift horses which they dispatched under guard. Among the captives were Cynthia Ann and John Parker. Quickly as they had swooped, the Comanches galloped away.

The few survivors of the ravished fort buried their dead and sadly moved to the nearest white settlement which was in Anderson County, 70 miles distant.

Parker's Fort was never rebuilt. Relatives of Elder Parker searched

for Cynthia Ann and John for many years, to no avail. The story of the lost children became a legend told over the width and breadth of Texas.

MORE THAN 20 years passed. It was 1860. Texas belonged to the Union, having been admitted to statehood in 1846. Again, Indians were making depredations. Near the Pease River in the Southern Panhandle they had raided ranches, scalping and killing the white settlers, stealing horses and taking captive women and children.

Governor Sam Houston ordered a Captain Sul Ross of the Texas Rangers to gather a company of 60 men to end the violence. When Ross' men marched into the Panhandle they were accompanied by a Sergeant and 20 army enlisted men.

On December 18, the Rangers came upon a Comanche camp. The Rangers did not know the Comanche men had already traveled ahead, leaving their women to break camp and pack and load, as was the Indian custom. Not aware that only women and children were their target, the Rangers charged. The squaws were too wily for them. They leaped upon their ponies and raced for cover in the foothills. One of the last to mount and, consequently, one of the rearmost riders was the wife of Peta Nokona, the tribe's chief. In her arms she clutched her baby, wrapped in a buffalo robe. With her rode her personal

servant, a Mexican captive whose name was Jose.

Jose and the chief's wife were giving Ross a good race when behind them they heard a cry. The pony had fallen beneath the last of the fleeing Comanches, a young girl. Jose wheeled to rescue her, for the desperate girl now sought to flee on foot. Jose managed to drag her up on his horse. The maneuver cost him his advantage. Captain Ross thundered alongside. He ordered Jose to surrender. Jose ignored him. Ross fired. The girl, instantly killed, fell off the horse. Jose pitched off, seriously wounded.

Up ahead, the chief's wife, furiously lashing her horse, began pulling ahead of Ross. In a last desperate gasp of diversion, Jose managed to half-rise and shoot an arrow at Ross. Furious, Ross whirled and shot Jose in the arm. Jose struggled to a tree and braced his back against it and chanted the Comanche death song. Ross ordered an interpreter among the Rangers to question Jose. He had hardly begun, when Jose lunged at him viciously. The interpreter shot him dead.

MEANWHILE, a Ranger lieutenant had managed to run down Chief Nokona's wife and now the two rode up to Captain Ross. The lieutenant was in an ugly mood.

"What rotten luck," he complained. "All that hard riding on a good horse just to catch a filthy squaw."

Ross looked at the woman and sudden excitement stirred him.

"Lieutenant!" he exclaimed. "You've taken no Indian squaw. This is a white woman. Look! Her eyes are blue and her hair is yellow."

He questioned her about the man who had died chanting the death song.

"Nokona's—Nokona's Jose," she mumbled.

Ross knew Nokona was a great Comanche chief. One of the Comanche bands bore his name: the Nokonis. Ross mistakenly assumed that the dead Jose must have been Nokona, an error to which he held for some time. Nokona, of course, was quite safe, having left the camp with the other men shortly before Ross' Rangers discovered it.

Several Indian squaws had been taken captive along with the chief's white wife and her baby. The Rangers took them to Fort Belknap, Texas. The white woman wept constantly. When Ross inquired her sorrow she replied, through an interpreter, that she grieved separation from her husband, Chief Nokona, and the two sons she had borne him. Devotion lighted her face as she spoke of her family.

By now, Ross strongly suspected that his blue eyed captive was the long lost Cynthia Ann. To question her, he got Isaac Parker, Elder John Parker's brother, to come to Fort Belknap.

The woman seemed to have no

recollection of a childhood other than with the Comanches. But when Isaac dwelt on the name "Cynthia Ann", dim remembrances stirred within her."

"Me Cynthia", she murmured. "Me Cynthia Ann Parker."

SHE WOULD NOT be persuaded beyond that single memory. Isaac took her and the baby, Painted Flower, to live with Parker relatives, and Cynthia Ann attempted to re-enter the white world from which she had been torn so long ago.

(John Parker, Cynthia Ann's brother who also had been abducted 20 years before, never had seen her again. He was spirited immediately to another band of the Comanches and lived with them until he was grown and became a warrior. Near the Mexican border, once, he was stricken with small pox and the Comanches left him with a young girl, a Mexican captive. She nursed John back to health. Later, they were married in Mexico and John became a rancher there.)

Cynthia Ann's reunion with the Parkers was not happy. She wanted nothing from life except to reunite with her husband and sons, an impossible desire. Painted Flower eventually sickened and died and soon thereafter, all hope gone, so did Cynthia Ann.

Her story does not end with her death in 1864, however. On the plains of the Great Texas Panhandle lived her elder son, Quanah,

now on the threshold of manhood. In years to come he would take his mother's name—Parker; would attain distinction in both the red and white nations and would occupy an honored niche in the history of the western frontier.

For a time after the Rangers recaptured Cynthia Ann, her husband, Chief Nokona, and their two sons continued to live in the Panhandle's vastness.

Quanah was then 14. In the spring following, however, Nokona was killed and the younger son was adopted by a family in another Comanche band.

Quanah was left entirely alone. He quickly matured, learning the ways of the Indian warrior while little more than a child. He left the Nokonis to join another Comanche band, the Quahadis.

In 1867 when white commissioners from Washington met to discuss a peace treaty with some 5,000 members of the Arapahoe, Cheyenne, Comanche, Apache and Kiowa tribes at Medicine Lodge, Kansas, Quanah was sent as a game hunter to help provide meat for the great encampment.

The commissioners proposed that the Indians retire to the government reservations, cease depredating, and permit the building of railroads across the plains. In return, the Indians would be given certain annuities, protected against the white hunters of buffalo and be taught to live the white man's life.

Quanah resented the proposals as he believed that the land belonged to the Indians. As his father had, he considered the white man an intruder in that land. The great Indian chiefs, whatever their feelings, signed the treaty however. Quanah was glad he had no chance to sign it. When the Council ended, he returned to the Quahadis with deep bitterness in his heart, determined that like his father he would live as a warrior and in the end, die a warrior.

In spite of his youth, Quanah became first a sub-chief of the Quahadis; then, because his bravery and intelligence were of the highest order, he soon attained the rank of full chief. Until 1875, the young brave would live the free life of an Indian, far from the white man's influence.

In 1874 came the historic battle of Adobe Walls—the beginning of the end for this life which Cynthia Ann's son loved with all his heart.

Adobe Walls was a small settlement on the Canadian River in what is now Hutchinson County, Texas. It consisted then of several store buildings, a saloon, a restaurant and blacksmith shop. Buffalo hunters had made it their headquarters. Having depleted the enormous herds in Kansas, they had come to Texas to slaughter the great shaggy beasts. Among the hunters were such notables as Bat Masterson, Billy Dixon, Bermuda Carlisle and others, all crack marksmen with the

big Sharps guns. Quanah watched the white man slaughter the buffalo, and in his heart deep anger stirred. He was convinced that the white man encroached on territory rightfully the Indians'.

TO QUANAH ONE DAY came the mightiest of his medicine men, Isatai, who broached a daring scheme. He said he had discovered a potent medicine which would insure the Indians complete victory if they attacked Adobe Walls. They would surprise the sleeping white hunters at daybreak and conquer them with a single stroke. The buffalo would be left for the Indians.

A stratagem that seemed to suggest any sort of success was all Quanah needed. He laid his plan of attack. He would group his own Quahadis with the Cheyenne and Kiowa tribes, altogether a doomed army of 700 warriors.

Even without Isatai's mysterious medicine they might have won the skirmish, had not a ridge pole in a saloon in Adobe Walls cracked during the night. Some of the men sleeping there awoke immediately, but they probably would have gone back to sleep if the saloon's roof hadn't started sagging, and to such a dangerous degree that it had to be repaired. It was almost dawn when the work was finished.

Billy Dixon had started for the corral to saddle his horse. Through the morning mist he discerned a party of Indians. An advance party!

Realizing this, he fired a quick shot toward the valley and raced for the saloon.

"Redskins!," he shouted. "There's a pack of 'em on the war path, coming fast."

Immediately the hunters and residents of Adobe Walls locked themselves inside buildings. Not a second too soon either, for Dixon's shot was sufficient a spark to swarm the redskins upon the settlement. A hail of arrows pelted walls and windows. The whites answered and the whine and whistle of bullets lay heavy on the still morning air. Two men, the Shadler brothers who freighted buffalo hides to Kansas, were asleep under the wagon. They were quickly slain and scalped.

Under the deadly aim of the crack frontier sharp shooters, though, the warriors fell like wheat before a sickle. Stunned survivors confusedly retreated to the hills. They all had absolute faith in the medicine of Isatai so they reorganized and attacked a second time only to be repulsed as soon as they came in range of the hunter's big buffalo guns.

THROUGHOUT THE DAY the painted red men besieged the settlement, but each charge collapsed, for deadly practiced was the aim of the men holed up in Adobe Walls.

Early the next morning the warriors held a council, seeking to devise a plan merely to recover their dead who lay in the area. Sud-

denly, a brave's horse fell under him, killed by a bullet from the distant settlement!

The Indians panicked. So great was the range of the white man's gun that not one warrior had heard its report! A few, futile rallies carried the red men's hopeless siege through that second day, but by nightfall many of them had become discouraged and slipped away home.

The third morning the chiefs assembled for another council. From their position on a hill they were in sight of Adobe Walls, yet out of range of the white man's guns—or so they thought—but in the midst of the pow-wow, one of the chiefs simply slumped off his pony, quite dead, shot by Billy Dixon at a distance of 1,538 yards!

Dixon's historic shot ended the Indian attack. Quanah ordered a retreat. He had no medicine to match the white man's.

For another year Quanah and his band attempted living in the Panhandle. A long drouth occurred during the summer; the winter brought unusual cold. All the red men endured terrible hardship. Many bands applied for admittance to the reservations, were accepted and began to live the civilized life. Quanah wanted no part of that life, but he had the welfare of his people to consider. They were starved and freezing. The white man was apparently established in Indian territory for all time; there was simply

no removing him. Quanah realized that the old order, regardless of how pleasant and satisfactory it had been, was gone forever. He could allow his people to suffer no longer. He sadly explained to them why they must accept the white man's terms. In 1875, then, he led them to the reservation in Oklahoma territory.

WITH HIS OWN RACE, Quanah had proven himself already a man of exceptional bravery and intelligence. Once he was convinced he must accept the white man's peace and civilization, he made every effort to adjust. He succeeded admirably. He facilitated the difficult transition for the entire tribe, becoming a stabilizing influence in the relations between the white and red men.

He became the principal chief of the Comanche nation. On trips to Washington on behalf of his people he became friendly with presidents Teddy Roosevelt, Harrison, Arthur, Cleveland and McKinley. He built

a home and became a rancher and farmer.

Burke Burnet, the great frontier cattleman, became his firm friend. Through Quanah, the tribe was able to lease rich grass land to the cattlemen and realize an income of thousands of dollars. He took his mother's name and was known as Quanah Parker. He was respected and loved by both white and red men all over the United States.

Quanah never forgot his white mother, Cynthia Ann. He had learned of her death at Medicine Lodge. He made plans to have her body brought to Oklahoma to be near him. In 1910, her remains were brought from Texas and buried in the cemetery of Post Oak Mission, in Oklahoma.

When Quanah died in 1911, the entire nation mourned his passing, this half-red, half-white son of Cynthia Ann Parker who set a pattern for all men by his great and wise leadership, and who by his dignity, intelligence, integrity and tolerance achieved immortality.

Wildcat

A term used today to refer to unsound, unreliable or irresponsible business ventures or methods. Thus we have wildcat banks, wildcat mines, wildcat schemes, wildcat currency and so on. The term had its origin in the days before the Civil War, when private banks commonly issued paper money. The notes of the Bank of Michigan carried the likeness of a panther; when the bank failed, its notes were referred to as "wildcat", and the term was soon extended to the notes of other banks which failed as a result of the collapse of the Bank of Michigan. Later it became used as a descriptive term for unsound stocks and bonds; and gradually it gained wide currency as a description for all sorts of unsound business ventures.

—AMERICAN MERCURY, August, 1946

HOW TO GET INTO COLLEGE

**It's best to start early to choose
the one suited to your need**

by Cedric A. Larson

NEARLY A MILLION freshmen will enter American colleges and universities this autumn. Today about 30 per cent of the seniors graduating from our high schools go on to college. The demand for a college education has increased sharply every year since the end of World War II. While there has been a huge increase in the number of students over the years, there has also been an upswing in the number of colleges. In 1900 the federal government counted 977 "colleges"; today it reports 1,937.

The problem of getting into college is one of the foremost considerations faced by millions of high school juniors and seniors today. These fall months are excellent times to get that college ball rolling for 1960.

Choosing the right college is a family affair. Assisting students to choose the right college is a vitally important task. If the problem is tackled early enough and intelligently, it can be an exciting experience.

Sweeping changes have transpired since mother and dad were of college age. The first question that parents and children face is whether the student is to go to college at all or not. This should be explored as early in the high school years as possible. Whether or not a particular student is college material need not be solved alone by admissions departments.

Parents, themselves, can arrive at a pretty accurate estimate of Johnny's or Mary's chances of getting into college by the time their offspring finishes junior year in high school. One of the soundest clues here is to pose the question: "What kind of a record does our child have in purely academic subjects—science, social studies, foreign languages, and especially in English and mathematics?"

Teachers and guidance counselors will give an honest answer to inquiries about a given student's chances of success in college or university. Besides this, aptitude in-

ventories, achievement tests, and such specific measurements as the College Entrance Examination Board tests are additional evidence to be weighed carefully in making the all-important decision.

If a youngster is plainly not college material, both he and his parents should accept the fact, for it will save many heartaches and much misspent money in a costly and frustrating experience.

On the other hand, a great many gifted or very capable boys and girls may not go on to college simply because no one has pointed out their potential to them, and no one has given them any encouragement to go on. Every bright teen-ager should know that he will better serve himself and the nation at large if he develops his native talents to the highest possible degree.

A college education is a gilt-edge investment. Benjamin Franklin once remarked: "If a man empties his purse into his head no one can take it from him." This is truer today than ever, so higher education should not be regarded so much as an expense as an investment. This statement is easy to prove.

The cost of an average college education may run anywhere from about \$1,500 to \$9,000. Research studies have shown that a college graduate will earn \$100,000 more in a lifetime than an individual who has not progressed beyond secondary school. A report by *Time* magazine recently published indicated

that the average salary for the holder of a baccalaureate degree at the age of 30 was nearly twice that of a non-college graduate. Ten years later, at the age of 40, the degree-holder earns three times as much as the non-college person.

ASSUMING THAT THE STUDENT has the necessary qualifications for doing successful college work, he is ready to tackle the all-important question of getting into the school best suited for him. There is no short-cut in selecting the right college. Before a decision is reached, there is the job of careful fact-gathering, weighing of evidence, and if possible, a visit to the campus.

Experienced counselors advise that a student should apply to perhaps three higher educational institutions. If carefully chosen, one of them at least should yield an opportunity. While all accredited colleges and universities are good, no two are precisely alike in all respects. No two students, no two colleges, are alike. No two will offer the same curriculum, or even share the same outlook on the world.

The first inquiry might well be whether you desire a university or a liberal arts college education. Here the personality of the student should be taken into account. Would you prefer a university for its wider range of courses, or a smaller college for the greater contact between students and closer re-

lationship to professors? Do you prefer a coeducational school? Does a city, suburban or rural setting seem to you to be the best environment?

When these questions have been considered, an important first step has been taken, but you still have to narrow down the field. There are some additional important questions: How far from home do you want to go? How much can you afford to pay? What are your chances of getting a scholarship?

Many excellent colleges can offer but little inducement in the way of scholarships, so ascertaining how a particular institution stands in this regard is important if a student must have help of this type. While scholarships are essential for some students, an analysis of the sources of over-all student income in America shows that 41 per cent is derived from the family's current income, 26 per cent from student earnings, 20 per cent from savings, 7 per cent from miscellaneous origins (G.I. Bill, veterans benefits), 1 per cent from loans and but 5 per cent from scholarship grants. Student assistance today from scholarships is usually based not only on academic ability, but also actual financial need.

Other inquiries will come to mind about prospective colleges. How does the school "rate"? How is it accredited? How flexible are its admissions requirements? How about ROTC? What are the resi-

dence accommodations? What are the opportunities for social life? Does this college prepare for professional schools? What can be learned about its graduates?

MOST COLLEGE COUNSELORS strongly recommend that a person desiring to investigate college opportunities refer to the latest edition of *Lovejoy's College Guide*, published by Simon & Schuster, New York; *A Handbook for High School Counselors*, published by the Association of College Admissions Counselors; *Fine's American College Counselor and Guide*; *American Universities and Colleges* and *American Junior Colleges*, both published by the American Council on Education; or Samuel C. Brownstein's *College Bound*. A book written by Wilson and Bucher, *College Ahead*, recently published, provides an excellent guide in college planning.

After a careful selection process has winnowed three or four likely schools there are some other steps that the prospective student and his parents should follow. Visit the college, by all means, if possible. Ask a lot of questions, and observe closely. Many a student who has accepted a college blindly is sadly disillusioned when he first sets foot on the campus on registration day in September.

Then the student-to-be and the parents should talk freely with alumni, members of the current

college student body, and individual faculty members. Only in this way will a first-hand reaction of many people be gained. Ask searching questions about tuition, living expenses, quality of instruction, fees, and the general scale of student spending.

When visiting the campus, do not merely be satisfied with a stroll or ride around the campus. The real college is in the classrooms, laboratories, dormitories, and the library. Find out if the student body is generally "down to business." What is the reputation of the faculty as a whole? Are members of the Board of Trustees capable leaders?

An obvious step, but often ignored, or given the "once over lightly" treatment, is to get a current catalog and other descriptive literature of the institution from the admissions office of a school under serious consideration and study it diligently.

You should read the catalog until it is dog-eared, for it is packed with vital information. That will save you trouble and needless questioning later on.

Finally, and perhaps most important, a frank consultation with the student's high school guidance officer or principal should be arranged. Parents and student should seek the candid opinion of these specialists in secondary education. They are in a strategic position to give advice here, based on years of experience of high school gradu-

ates at many higher educational institutions.

THE PRESTIGE COLLEGES and universities offer a special difficulty for the college-seeker. There are about 12 or 15 that are nationally known and highly regarded, while every region has its own favorites.

In the east, the best-known groups are The Big Three (Harvard, Princeton, and Yale), The Ivy League (Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, and Yale), and The Big Seven Women's Colleges (Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley).

Such schools offer high caliber education. But too many parents and students have come to feel that acceptance at such a school means success, and rejection is linked to failure. Nothing could be more fallacious. As a matter of fact some of these schools have four, five and six highly qualified applicants for every opening in the freshman class. Hence many students of high caliber do not get in. Rejection in such a case does not mean a student has been consigned to the discard.

High school students should realize that American leaders come from a very wide array of educational institutions. To apply to only a few big name institutions is a bad mistake for a student, even if he has a very good high school record.

To make it easier for students who have not found a proper college by the time the month of May arrives, the Association of College Admissions Counselors has set up a College Admissions Center at 2300 Shermer Road, Northbrook, Illinois. This is a clearing house for both colleges and students, and is available only from May 1 to September 1. A small fee is charged. In the summer of 1958 it had the remarkable record of placing in college over 95 per cent of the registrants. The Center is simply a service to bring together students seeking college admission and those colleges with space available.

A similar College Admissions Assistance Center opened May 1, 1959 in the City of New York, sponsored by the Council of Higher Educational Institutions in New York City. Its membership, at first, was composed of nearly 50 colleges and universities in the New York metropolitan area, but now includes colleges from all over the country. This Center is to be open the year around. While there is no guarantee of placement, every effort is made to contact the colleges to find places for qualified students. The address of this center is 535 East 80th St., New York 21, N. Y., and its director is Robert L. Lincoln. A small fee is charged for registration.

It might be said that these centers are outgrowths of the fact that

while a number of larger and wealthy prestige colleges and universities turn well-qualified students away by the thousands, many smaller schools—with good academic standings—have vacancies every year. About one-fifth of all places in entering college classes remain vacant every year, the admissions officers of American colleges report.

While the big name schools are swamped with an avalanche of applications, many excellent colleges have room to spare in their freshman classes, but it is thought to be bad public relations for them to publicize the fact. Services offered by Centers such as the two foregoing should prove effective in reducing empty seats in incoming classes of really good colleges all over the country.

COLLEGE-SEEKING STUDENTS who have had difficulty in finding admission at larger colleges and universities or big name schools are advised to get in touch with a newly formed organization called The Council for the Advancement of Small Colleges, Inc., 726 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. The executive secretary is Dr. Alfred T. Hill.

About 75 colleges belong to the CASC and they are located in almost two-thirds of the states from Maine to California. About two-thirds are associated with religious groups, both Protestant and Catholic, while the rest are independ-

ent or non-sectarian. Total enrollment of the CASC colleges is about 30,000 but it has been estimated that they could take care of nearly 100,000 students without overtaxing their facilities.

Dr. Wilson Compton, noted educator, has pointed up two special values of the small college: "The small college has the means of doing two things which are very precious. First, it can treat the student as an individual; and second, more than any other part of the system of higher education, it can maintain the religious and spiritual element in life."

These small colleges serve a special function in American education. These are education institutions very close to the student, with a dedicated, capable faculty. They lend a helping hand to students of limited financial means; they undergird and encourage those with a religious background or a serious purpose in life; they serve as excellent "rehabilitation centers" for capable boys and girls who for one reason or another have failed to make a good adjustment on a large campus. Others, who might feel out of their element in a large school are happy in a small one.

In a national survey made in 1956 of the first 50 institutions in America, judged by the scientific eminence of their graduates, 39 were small, privately supported institutions. There is evidence that the small independent college—out

of all proportion to the number of its students or its material resources—produces eminence in the economic life of our nation. A recent study of 33,500 business executives shows that 88 per cent are college graduates, and of that number 71 per cent come from generally small liberal-arts schools.

A recent count revealed that there were 66 billion-dollar corporations in the United States. Of the 106 board chairmen and presidents of these business giants, 66—that is, 62.3 per cent—were graduates of small, liberal-arts institutions.

So if you are in quest of a higher education, you may be sure that the small college has a great deal to offer.

FINALLY, WHAT CAN the high school student do methodically to prepare himself for admission to and success in a reputable college suited to his needs?

Start college planning during your ninth to eleventh grade year. Develop good study habits in high school. Learn to read with facility and understanding and to express your thoughts lucidly in writing and orally. Master the essentials of English grammar and of algebra and geometry. Gain ready familiarity with the fundamentals and techniques of the physical and biological sciences. Study at least one and if possible two languages besides English. French and German will be very useful to you. Don't pass

up Latin either, if it is offered.

No student has ever learned too much literature and history, and very few indeed know all they should about economics, geography and government. Develop the habit of reading "on your own" in books, magazines, and newspapers. As far as your time and pocketbook will stretch, take in plays, concerts, worth while television and motion picture presentations. If your finances will permit, travel and visit historic places, cultural landmarks, museums, libraries and art galleries.

At the beginning of the junior year, take the Preliminary Scholarship Qualifying test, given in October, which will furnish you and your parents with a valuable clue as to your qualifications for going to college, and may also win for you a scholarship. At the close of the junior year it is recommended that

you take the College Entrance Examination Board tests (CEEB). These tests will help you if you apply to colleges in your junior year and many colleges and universities are now taking them this early. In the senior year take the CEEB again in the fall or early winter; you may have improved your standing considerably. These tests are given all over America and are good indicators of your probable success in college.

If you will do all or most of these things, if you are of normal intelligence and possess average or above average high school grades, and if, above all, you have a genuine desire for higher education better to prepare you to live a useful life and better serve your generation, the chances are that you will be able to get into the college or university best suited for you.

Ten Commandments For Good Sleeping

1. Go to bed at the same hour every night.
2. Try to get at least one hour of sleep before midnight. (Yes, you can!)
3. Eat no more than a glass of milk or a small bowl of cereal before retiring. Leave those cakes alone.
4. Never eat or drink ice cold foods before retiring. Ice cream is the worst kind of midnight snack.
5. Never listen to the radio in bed. (The radio can put you to sleep, but it can also wake you.)
6. Never, positively never, read in bed.
7. Provide a regular schedule for the hobby, dog, wife or husband who interferes with your rest.
8. When you go to bed, close your eyes and go to sleep.
9. If that doesn't happen, try to remember what position you awake in the next morning. Then take that position when you go to bed that night.
10. Relax every nerve, muscle and thought. Patience won't kill you; sleeping pills may.

BREAKING THE SMOKING HABIT THROUGH HYPNOTIC SUGGESTION

by a practising psychologist, as told to

Brier Tuck

THE MAN'S voice over the phone was insistent. He said he smoked two packs of cigarettes a day and had been smoking for nearly 18 years, since he was 17. He wanted to quit, and he could for as long as a week, but then the strain was too much. A friend of his had told him of my work; could I hypnotize him and make him quit?

"Nobody can make you quit except yourself," I said, "or unless somebody locks you up and keeps you there without cigarettes. But if you want to learn how to stop, through hypnosis, I'll teach you."

I added one qualification: I would teach him if I thought he was a good subject. We made an appointment, and he kept it. We discussed his problem at some length, going into its history, his family life, his work, and his reasons for wanting to cease smoking. If I had detected any sign of mental illness, I would have referred him to a psychiatrist. (Some psychiatrists use hypnosis as a shortcut, for catharsis and analysis.)

The man, whom we'll call John

Jacobs, seemed as normal as most of us. I assured him I could help him and would begin at once. I advised him to have a thorough physical check-up, first.

"You sure you can hypnotize me?" Jacobs asked.

"Anyone can be hypnotized if his health and mental capacity are fairly normal, and he agrees to it," I explained. I reiterated the importance of agreement.

"But how can you help me quit smoking if I can't do it by myself?" he asked.

"All of us are influenced by our environment," I began, "and by others' suggestions. Hypnosis is simply a heightened state of suggestibility. One concentrates on the hypnotist's suggestions to the exclusion of all others. How strong the agreement to concentrate while limiting other perceptions varies with the person. The hypnotist trains your ability to concentrate through practice."

"Like Judo?" Jacobs asked. "I mean, you teach me the holds?"

"I teach you the holds and we practice them together."

I urged him to make certain of the sincerity of his desire.

I did not tell him that on occasion a person would come for help, then would start breaking appointments just when success was at hand. The appointment-breaker feels such a deep-seated need for smoking that fear of cessation overcomes his desire to quit. But, I did not intend introducing such a negative thought to Jacobs.

I did explain, however, that his taking up the smoking habit was a response to a deeply-felt need. The habit may have fulfilled the need. It is possible the need already has been answered in some other way, I added, but the habit remains.

"Regardless," I told him, "the alkaloid you absorb into your lungs from the tobacco smoke has a slight narcotic effect on your system. It dulls some of your senses, so you feel a 'lift', for example, from fatigue or boredom."

For that reason, I said, the best way to destroy the habit is to taper off, so that a habit of not smoking will build up gradually over a sequence of training sessions.

"You don't go into a football game," I said, "without some advance training, unless you can take a lot of punishment. A mother usually doesn't wean her baby by abruptly taking its bottle away, and never letting him have it again, unless she doesn't mind his suffering considerable upset. She has to find some substitute, too."

I suggested accompanying Jacobs' weaning with some sort of substitute. Instead of a cigarette, he might suck a lump of sugar, chew a stick of gum, drink a caffeine or tea beverage, sit down and relax all over and take some deep breaths, or think of the "magic words" I would give him.

We discussed these ideas until Jacobs fully grasped and accepted them as logical and reasonable.

Then I explained some of the psychology of hypnosis.

"It's like putting your ego into neutral," I said, "so that neither your voluntary nor involuntary nervous systems resist. Your ego then agrees to accept the hypnotist's guidance. Another way to think of hypnosis is to imagine that you are an airplane flying by itself on robot control but with a dual system of remote controls from the ground. You permit the hypnotist to operate one set while you watch and learn how to operate the other set, but without touching it until he says you're ready to take over."

Mr. Jacobs was a good subject. He responded with some apt analogies. I was ready to hypnotize him; that is, I felt he was set to relax into a hypnotic state with some suggestive help from me.

He was seated in an easy chair. To put him more at ease, I slid a hassock under his stretched-out legs. I asked him to concentrate on relaxation and on my voice. I suggested he would gradually become

hypnotized. I used various techniques to help him deepen his "trance".

Once Jacobs was hypnotized, I used both positive and negative approaches. I discussed reasons why he wanted to stop smoking.

He had told me he was afraid of lung cancer, for example, so I amplified this theme, urging him to imagine the consequences. I always sought his emotional accord.

I prefer to omit such a negative approach, and *do* if the person exhibits unusual fright. Most of us can and do face our fears, accept them, and try either to remove the cause or to adjust to them. Others can't stand to face certain fears; then I use only the positive approach.

I EMPHASIZED that Jacobs must establish a definite schedule for reducing his smoking, which amounted to two packs a day.

"You will remove three cigarettes from one pack the first day, and you will ration yourself to the remaining 37," I told him.

"The second day, you will leave yourself 34; the third 31, and so on. In other words, you reduce your smokes three each day. You space smokes, so that the first time you feel the desire, you take a cigarette, and concentrate on smoking it. But the next time desire tugs, you say the magic words: 'I'm the Captain of my Soul!' This relaxes you, and as you concentrate you feel desire

drifting away like fog in a breeze."

This is post-hypnotic suggestion, and it generally works. Instructions are repeated several times to prevent confusion. I told Jacobs how wonderfully confident he would feel as he chased the habit away.

Finally I told him to hold firmly in memory every thought I had introduced to him before and during the hypnotic state. (He might have done this anyway, but the insistence helps.) I assured him he could suffer no ill effects from the hypnosis; would, in fact, feel rejuvenated and carefree. Then I quickly "awakened" him.

This was Jacobs first hypnosis and he expressed surprise at being able to remember everything I had said. He had expected my instructions somehow to be indelibly imprinted in his memory without his being aware of it. This can happen, but not if proper memory instructions are given.

Mr. Jacobs returned in one week. By then he already was down to about a pack a day. During the second week, he reduced his ration one each day. Soon he was down to three cigarettes a day, one after each meal. He decided to stay on that schedule, and quit his training program. Later, I am told, he quit smoking entirely. Jacobs' was a somewhat typical case and, of course, each one varies.

If you really *want* to stop smoking, consider hypnosis. Its practice isn't essential, but it helps.

The Mission of Mercy That Failed

The Monsignor intended returning to Budapest with
anti-tetanus serum for victims of Soviet steel

by **Leslie Bain**

THE CARDINAL raised his hands above our bowed heads, made the sign of the cross and murmured blessings for our journey. My white-haired, elderly companion knelt and kissed the Cardinal's ring. As we reached the door, the Cardinal said: "I will be at the window to attract their attention." We bowed once more and left the room.

Outside, Monsignor Dr. Egon Albert Turchanyi, Cardinal Mindszenty's secretary, quickly removed his cassock, while I took off my sweater and overcoat and gave them to him. We knew that out in the city both Russian and Hungarian Communists were gunning for Catholic priests and we wanted to be as inconspicuous as possible. For several days I had tried vainly to get an official permit for myself and Monsignor Turchanyi to leave Budapest: he to receive much-needed medicines at the Austrian border and to return with them, and I to leave Hungary, now that the Revolution had been brutally suppressed by Soviet armor.

Although hundreds were dying for lack of anti-tetanus serum, the Austrian Caritas, a Catholic charity organization, refused to hand over any more drugs to the Hungarians at the border because several earlier truck loads of medicines and relief supplies had disappeared between the border and Budapest. The Archdiocese of Vienna insisted that a responsible Hungarian Catholic official be sent to receive the urgently-needed anti-toxins. Monsignor Turchanyi had been selected.

Thus began our trip, which led both of us into the hands of the dreaded Soviet NKVD and, subsequently, earned for the brave churchman a sentence of life imprisonment.

I had misgivings from the start. When it was clear that the Russians would not give us permission to leave, I begged Monsignor Turchanyi to reconsider. I was determined to go, permit or no, but to take along such an exposed person as the secretary who, while not frail, was in his late sixties and not in

the best of health, was a risk I was reluctant to take. A few moments before we drove off, after successfully getting Turchanyi into my car while the police watched the Cardinal at an upper window, I made one last try to dissuade him. I argued that we would have to negotiate perhaps a dozen road blocks with Russian and Hungarian political police stationed at each with troops, and it would be much harder to outwit them than it had been a few days earlier when I made a successful dash to Vienna to file newspaper dispatches from the beleaguered Hungarian capital. Also, I pointed out, being an American citizen, I ran much less of a risk than he as a Hungarian, and if by chance his connection with Cardinal Mindszenty were to become known he would certainly be arrested.

THE OLD MAN LISTENED in silence, then replied:

"If you are taking the chance, I will, too. Unless you are afraid that my presence will jeopardize your attempt to escape. If so, tell me and I will try to get to the border by other means."

There was nothing I could say to him after that. Earlier, I made sure that he did not carry any documents with him except the authorization from two Budapest hospitals to receive the anti-tetanus toxin, and a personal identification card made out to Dr. Egon Albert

Turchanyi. The word "lelkész" (Hungarian for pastor), entered under Profession, was too blurred to be decipherable. It could have been read for "kertész" meaning gardener. So we drove off from the huge square outside the parliament building a little after two p.m. on Saturday, November 10, 1956. We intended to reach the Austrian border before nightfall.

The city was a shambles. The streets were inches thick with broken glass. Sharp-edged street car wires curling in crazy patterns on the road beds were constant hazards. Two weeks of the rumbling through the streets of heavy Russian tanks had cut the asphalt into ribbons, and the past week's indiscriminate, point-blank cannon fire into apartment houses and business buildings had thrown mountains of debris into the streets. Flying the Stars and Stripes from the radio antenna of my car, we drove slowly through the boulevards, hugging the sidewalks to avoid the Russian armored cars and tanks which still raced through the city.

At the first roadblock, in the city's perimeter, Hungarian army officers were in charge. Despite their loyalty to the regime, they were sufficiently in sympathy with the West to wave us on after a cursory examination of my documents. At the next block, manned by Russians, I had a harder time, but I had learned that Soviet soldiers responded marvellously to the im-

periousness and arrogance which they customarily received from their officers. Using this manner and with my international automobile passport, which had a sufficient number of seals and stamps to impress the Soviet guards, I managed to get through.

Our undoing came on the open highway, 50 miles out of Budapest. If I were a novelist trying to dramatize two grim, sneering, brutal-faced AVH men (Hungarian Security Police) I could do little justice to the two who stopped my car. In civilian clothes, and training their tommy guns at us, they waved us to a halt. As they approached I asked them whom they represented, the government, the revolutionaries or the Soviet authorities. One of them replied:

"We are Hungarians."

THIS EVIDENTLY must have sounded very encouraging to Monsignor Turchanyi, and he exclaimed, relieved:

"Thanks to God for that!"

Without another word, one of the men ripped the car door open, grabbed Monsignor Turchanyi and began to drag him out. I shouted. The second AHV man, a heavy-set brute, turned his gun on me. I protested, saying that I was taking Dr. Turchanyi to the border to receive much-needed medicines for the hospitals in Budapest and that hundreds of people were dying because of the lack of these drugs.

Still hauling the old man out of the car, the first guard snarled:

"Shut your mouth!"

Suddenly Monsignor stiffened and fell from the car, horizontally. His mouth worked, but no sound came. His eyes were wide open, staring; his face almost peaceful; his limbs grotesquely relaxed. He had had a heart seizure. I attempted to get out of the car to assist him, but was ordered to remain. Callously, the two men grabbed the old man by his feet and arms and hauled him across the highway to a truck. They heaved him like a sack of potatoes onto the vehicle.

One of the guards returned to my car, opened the door and sat next to me, ordering me to move up the road to a bend. At that point was a Soviet encampment of six tanks, several anti-aircraft guns, armored cars and a number of machine-gun wielding Mongolian Soviet troops. A tank major was in command. My car was quickly surrounded by soldiers, who had been ordered to search it. At once, everything I had was strewn over the highway. The soldiers made quite a holiday of it, removing even the ashtrays and the seats and leaving them lying on the road. It was a bitterly cold afternoon and by the time I had collected my belongings, packed and reloaded the car, my fingers were nearly frozen.

The major examined my documents and took them away. Among them, including my passport, was a

Hungarian-Russian language permit to leave Budapest, but it was of little value for it was unsigned and unsealed. I had hoped it would get me through ordinary Soviet blocks manned by soldiers. But this was different. The major looked at it contemptuously and put it back in his pocket. He kept all my other documents—my passport, my credentials and my international automobile carnet-du-passage.

I was ordered to wait there in the freezing temperature. It was almost dark when the truck carrying Monsignor Turchanyi passed us in the direction of a small mining town called Tatabánya. Then in rapid succession three other foreign cars were intercepted. This was a bit of luck for me, especially if Monsignor's connection with Cardinal Mindszenty had become known. Alone I was vulnerable, but with other foreigners, all of them newspapermen, around me my chances would be better. One of the intercepted cars was an Italian Fiat with Mateo Mateotti, Secretary General of the Italian Socialist Party, at the wheel. His passenger was the correspondent of the Italian Communist newspaper, *L'Unita*. An Austrian car was driven by a Viennese newspaper publisher and a member of the Austrian parliament was with him. All of them were held with me on the highway until nine o'clock, when we were ordered to follow a tank which led the way into Tatabánya. Behind us rode

soldiers in an open armored car with machine guns trained on our convoy.

THE RUSSIAN NKVD (Political Secret Police of the Soviet Union) had its headquarters in the armory at Tatabánya. The tank led us straight into the yard where we were surrounded by Soviet troops. We asked the officer in command how long we would be kept there, as the thermometer had dropped below zero and the water in our cars would quickly freeze. The officer gave orders to his troops to open our motors and let the water out. Then we were immediately herded into a large room where the two AVH men who had arrested me were in a huddle with a Russian NKVD colonel.

The Colonel examined and kept everyone's documents. I saw one of the AVH men hand him the papers taken from me at the road block.

"Gentlemen," said the colonel, "the Hungarian countryside is still teaming with bandits and it is unsafe to travel after dark. I invite you to stay with us until morning."

There could be no objection to this. Mateotti whispered to me that the colonel wanted time to deal with me without letting the others continue to Vienna and there to raise an alarm about my arrest. This was my chance to take out some sort of insurance.

Turning to Mateotti, I said aloud for the colonel to hear:

"My dear colleague, I am being detained here and I don't know how long they may keep this up. Would you please file for me at Radio Austria? Here are my stories." With that I handed him a number of my dispatches, including the personal message Cardinal Mindszenty had asked me to deliver to President Eisenhower.

The colonel was obviously nettled, but there were too many important witnesses for him to dare to interfere. Russian and Hungarian policemen watched while I unloaded sheaves of typewritten pages and Mateotti put them in his pocket. On one of them I had scribbled hastily for my office: "Ring bells!"

Then the rest of them were led away to dinner and my interrogation began.

THE STORY I TOLD the AVH men was simple: I had been asked by the chiefs of two hospitals to take Dr. Turchanyi with me, that I had checked with the Hungarian Foreign Office and the officials there had not raised any objection. Yes, I had a permit to leave, although not countersigned by the Soviet authorities, but I understood that the Soviets were not exercising police control over Hungary and that they were there merely to restore order; hence, I did not think it necessary to obtain their consent.

This story was true. The Soviet

officials with whom I had argued for days in Budapest to validate my permit said that they could not do it because they had no administrative rights over Hungary. I knew they were lying but I preferred to take their word for it. For one thing, I was afraid they never would validate my permit, although they had signed the same kind of permit for the others, including Mateotti. However, I had given up trying because it was all too apparent that the Soviet authorities in Budapest were playing some kind of game.

Then the colonel pulled one of the oldest of police tricks. He began to fire dozens of insignificant questions at me: Where had I met Dr. Turchanyi the first time? What was said? From which side did he approach my car when I picked him up? Where was it? And so on, down to the most trivial detail. The idea was that if we had cooked up a story between us, small deviations would trip us up. And well they might, if Monsignor Turchanyi were still alive or if he were in any condition to talk.

Hour after hour the questioning went on. I began to think that Monsignor Turchanyi was alive and in the same building. Every time I referred to Dr. Turchanyi or his documents, an AVH man would leave the room and come back a few minutes later, whispering to the colonel. Obviously, they had the old man's papers, but was he

able to talk? How serious was the heart attack? I did not know, but I was sure that the colonel was desperately fishing for something to hang some kind of spy or conspiracy charge on me. I hoped that if they were able to question Turchanyi at all, he would not mention Cardinal Mindszenty for both our sakes. But could he hold out against the kind of treatment these people were capable of giving him?

Around two o'clock in the morning I heard screams of pain from somewhere below. It was the voice of Monsignor Turchanyi and even though distorted by pain it was clearly his. The colonel looked at me in silence. After awhile an AVH man came in and whispered at length into the colonel's ear. Then the questions started all over again. How was Dr. Turchanyi dressed the first time I saw him? The second time, the third time, etc., etc.

He still referred to him as Dr. Turchanyi. Time was running out because in the morning he had to release the newsmen whom he had asked to stay as his guests. At three o'clock in the morning the colonel gave up. I was taken to a bare room which looked like part of a dispensary. A Soviet soldier was stationed outside the door.

Never in my life had I been so cold. I had nothing on but a thin dacron shirt, a jacket and a pair of trousers. There was no heat in the room. Sleep was impossible.

It was still dark at six o'clock when they called me. I was given a black bitter mixture which, for the want of a better name was called coffee, and a piece of bread. Soon the other "guests" arrived and our documents were returned. My permit to leave was missing. I called the officer's attention to the missing document. He shrugged his shoulder.

Mateotti came up to me and said that the reason they wanted me to leave without a permit, even though invalid, was that the colonel planned for me to be arrested without witnesses at another roadblock. We quickly made plans. His Fiat's top speed was about 60 miles per hour. My powerful Sunbeam-Talbot could easily make 120 miles per hour and the border was but 100 miles away. I was to drive ahead of Mateotti and he would stop if I were stopped. But then another providential bit of luck came my way.

IN BUDAPEST, while I was attempting to get my permit, I had met two English students who I had entered as newspapermen in order to enable them to leave the country. They were hitch-hiking to Vienna. As we left the gate of the armory yard I saw the two boys. I offered them a ride and as they leapt into the car they showed me their departure permits. I grabbed one of the papers and stepped on the gas.

Racing through six Soviet road blocks at each of which I merely slowed down and waved the paper at the face of the Russian sentry, we made the border in 45 minutes. If Mateotti knew what he was talking about, and I had no doubt that he did, every minute counted. The danger of being arrested before Mateotti could catch up with me had to be faced but I hoped that whoever would arrest me would not know how important it was to take me off the highway and I could delay them long enough to be seen by my colleagues who were somewhere to the rear.

AS I ENTERED the long slow curve leading to the border, one of the students called out that a jeep loaded with Russians was following us. This was the last lap. I came to a screeching stop at the border, which was manned by an Hungarian guard, pressed my automobile pass into his hands and told him to stamp it and give it to the Austrian guard standing just across

the barrier. The guard recognized me from my earlier trip and guessed the rest. He opened the border and I drove across.

A few moments later we watched the Hungarian border guard being led away by the Russians. A small Hungarian boy who brought the automobile pass across to us said that the guard had been arrested for letting me through.

In New York, I learned that Monsignor Dr. Egon Albert Turchanyi had been arrested for conspiracy with western agents. I sought out the Hungarian Foreign Minister who was then appearing before the United Nations, offering to return to Hungary to testify on behalf of Father Turchanyi. He declined my offer.

Two years later came the news report from Budapest:

The Hungarian High Court upholds the sentence of life imprisonment at hard labor passed by the People's Court against Monsignor Turchanyi—a gallant old man whose mission of mercy failed.

When the USSR Catches Up With the USA

The USSR will have caught up with the USA only when it doesn't have to guard its borders to keep the happy comrades from escaping into the nearest free country. East Germans are escaping into West Germany at the rate of 3,000 a week.

Has USSR now any situation comparable to the effort Hawaii made to become a state in the USA, or can it match the celebrations of Alaska on recognition of statehood?

Siberia must be open to colonization, but did the Poles storm the Russian embassy to apply, as they did the American embassy when they heard the erroneous report that immigration to Alaska was to be unrestricted?

the Nutritional

ROAD TO HEALTH

watch the signals for safe eating

by Major Manfred Pakas

ON EVERY ROAD to achievement, there are visible signs and signals to show the way to safeguard life. The nutritional road to health needs the same red, yellow and green symbols that protect the highways.

RED foods denote the stop and think proteins, consisting of (1) meats; (2) eggs; (3) cheeses; (4) nuts. These foods are the tissue builders and repair materials—the veritable building blocks of the structure of life. Proteins are highly concentrated, leaving little if any ash after digestion. Therefore, the red signal warns of the danger of constipation and at the same time points out the necessity to balance protein foods with some yellow and green food selection at every meal.

YELLOW foods describe the caution foods—carbohydrates and fats. They are the heat and energy producers. Yellow carbohydrates are (1) yellow (starchy) vegetables;

(2) fruits—other than fresh—like canned, processed and frozen; (3) cereals and flours; (4) sweets and sugars. These are the quick energy foods, easily digested and rapidly assimilated. Yellow fats and oils consist of fats like butter, and margarine, and all salad oils. All are the sources of concentrated heat and energy; more difficult to digest. These foods are apt to be overeaten. Overindulgence in these foods may lead to indigestion, gas, loginess and overweight.

GREEN foods are the *go ahead* foods. They are the best sources of the minerals and vitamins, so indispensable to health. The greens are the regulators and protectors of the body and consist of (1) green vegetables; (2) fresh fruits; (3) milk—almost a perfect food containing six of the seven basic nutritional elements, which are proteins, carbohydrates, fats, minerals, vitamins and water.

Green foods are predominantly

plant products, for vegetables and fruits provide the cellulose—the non-nutritional factor so essential in the diet of everybody. Cellulose supplies the roughage—bulk—required to keep the intestinal tract normal.

Water is the most important of all food elements. It is necessary for every secretion of the body. It is the fluid of the blood and lymph, carrying nutrients to all parts of the body and flushing out all the toxic and waste products of metabolism. Water is constantly being lost from the body in the form of (1) moisture from the lungs; (2) perspiration; (3) urine, (4) every chemical action and reaction continuously going on throughout life.

To compensate for the uninterrupted loss of water, a special sense—thirst—has been developed to take care of this need, making unnecessary any signal for its selection.

EVERY BASIC element of food has been assigned to a specific color symbol which will signal its nutritional value whether it is a protein, carbohydrate, fat, mineral, vitamin or cellulose.

Because not one food provides all seven basic nutritional elements, it behooves everyone to combine a wide variety of different foods at every meal to maintain well being and insure a balanced diet.

A balanced diet is one which contains all the nutritional elements, indicated by the formula: **RED equals YELLOW plus GREEN.**

Every portion of a **RED** (protein-concentrated) food must be balanced by the selection of one **YELLOW** (carbohydrate or fat, energy and heat producing) food plus one **GREEN** (mineral, vitamin, cellulose) food. This is the fundamental rule that guarantees a properly balanced meal at any time. By following $R=Y+G$, all seven nutritional elements are certain to be included and the diet will be adequate.

The rule of balance provides another signal advantage. Red foods are acid formers. The yellow foods are neutral in their reactions, while green bulk foods as a rule are alkaline. Thus, any accumulation of acid in the body is avoided and illness prevented.

Adhering to the rule of balance makes it easy to evaluate any menu in terms of its nutritional value. At a glance, proper selection is assured. The great flexibility of this yardstick makes it unnecessary to forego favorite dishes—because balance is always indicated and achieved by following the formula, $R=Y+G$.

Bear in Mind the Laws of Food Signals:

1. Never exceed the food limit. Eat in moderation. Remember an average helping is considered a portion.
2. Leave the table just a little bit hungry.
3. Never select more than two yellow carbohydrates of cereal, bread, cake or pie origin. One pat of butter or margarine at every meal is ample.

4. Select some raw green vegetable or raw fruit as a salad or dessert.

5. The addition of milk or cream to soups, beverages, cereals, puddings, etc., is always desirable.

6. Always *approximate* the Rule of Balance: $R = Y + G$. No exact tally is required.

7. Visualize food signals, as a mental habit, in the daily routine of eating and enjoy better Nutrition.

In applying food signals to any menu, consider:

<i>Breakfast</i>	
Any fresh fruit or juice in season	Signal G
Any cereal, dry or cooked	Y
2 eggs any style	R
Slice of ham or 2 rashers of bacon	R
2 pieces of toast, muffins or rolls	Y
Coffee with milk or cream	G
Total $2R = 2Y + 2G$	

<i>Lunch</i>	
Any meat, cheese or nut sandwich	R
For the bread on the sandwich (For 2 sandwiches just multiply by 2)	Y
Glass milk, butter-milk or Yogurt—or coffee or tea with milk or cream	G
Total $R = Y + G$	

<i>Supper</i>	
Any fresh vegetable or cream soup	G
Any portion meat, fish or fowl	R
An additional serving	R
Potatoes any style with butter	2Y
Portion lettuce, tomato salad or any fresh vegetable in season	G
Dessert; jelly, pudding, cake or pie	Y
Coffee—black—no signal	—
Total $2R = 3Y + 2G$	

Planned Delinquency

"By making readily available drugs of various kinds, by giving the teen-ager alcohol, by praising his wildness, by stimulating him with sex literature and advertising to him or her practices as taught at the Sexpol, the psychopolitical operator can create the necessary attitude of chaos, idleness and worthlessness into which can then be cast the solution which will give the teen-ager complete freedom everywhere . . .

"If we could effectively kill the national pride and patriotism of just one generation we will have won that country. Therefore there must be continual propaganda abroad to undermine the loyalty of the citizens in general and the teen-ager in particular." (*Brainwashing, A Synthesis of the Russian Textbook on Psychopolitics used in training Red agents, page 23*).

—CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

The Reign of the Lehman Brothers

The intriguing Story of the financial "Elders" and their political powers.

by John Benedict

DURING the administration of a Zionist Governor, Herbert H. Lehman of the international banking corporation of Lehman Brothers, New York State became the very heart and center of the Communist criminal conspiracy in America.

Starting with financier Lehman's term as lieutenant governor in 1928 and continuing through his successive terms as governor through 1942, the great Empire State was subjected to repeated encroachments upon its long-cherished tradition as the stronghold of the free enterprise system—all in the name of "the New Deal."

In those days a nickel would still buy a good cigar or a subway ride, and a white-collar worker could count on setting aside a "nest-egg" for future emergencies after paying his income tax. But today it's a different story, and behind this relentless march towards a Welfare

State lies a sinister pattern cloaked in legalized secrecy.

Lehman Brothers has been one of the top three investment banking companies in the United States for the past 25 years. As a partnership, due to a peculiarity in the laws governing such institutions, this company does *not* have to report its assets, affiliations or operations to the public, although the Securities Exchange Commission receives such data. This legalized secrecy enables Lehman Brothers to operate with a great deal of impunity not accorded other types of banking institutions.

Lehman Brothers, presently located at One William Street, New York City, along with its 30-year-old subsidiary, Lehman Corporation, had its origin in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1850. Henry Lehman, an itinerant junk pedlar who had fled from Bavaria after the 1848 Revolution to the new land of promise, and his brothers Emanuel

and Mayer, formed Lehman Brothers.¹ They dealt in cotton, the king of commodities at that time, and established a New York office in 1858. Under the impact of the "promoted" Civil War, the brothers formed a new partnership, Lehman Brothers and (John Wesley) Durr.* [Read how the Rothschilds planned the Civil War and financed both sides. *MERCURY*, October 1958, p. 88.]

DURING the Civil War, Mayer Lehman prevailed upon his friend, Thomas Hill Watts (war-time Governor of Alabama and for a time Attorney-General under President Jefferson Davis) to have the Alabama Legislature expend \$500,000 for the relief of Alabama captives held by the Union Army. Mayer Lehman needed safe conduct through the battle lines from General Ulysses S. Grant to transport *his* firm's cotton to New York, "the proceeds of its sale to be used by Mayer as the State agent to buy and distribute blankets, medicaments and other provisions" for

the Alabama soldiers imprisoned in the North. "This attempt to traffic in human misery *for a profit* failed because General Grant refused the safe conduct. His reason for doing so may be found in the *Official Records of the War of the Rebellion*, Series 1, Vol. XVII, Part II, wherein his orders on the subject are recorded:

"... the specie regulations of the Treasury Department have been violated, and that mostly by Jews . . . The Jews seem to be a privileged class that can travel everywhere . . . If not permitted to buy cotton themselves they will act as agents for somebody else . . . The Jews, as a class, violating every regulation of trade established by the Treasury Department and also departmental orders, are hereby expelled from the department within 24 hours from the receipt of this order . . . On account of the scarcity of provisions all cotton speculators, Jews . . . will leave in 24 hours or will be put on duty in the entrenchments."

Subsequently, however, Lehman

*Whose direct descendant, Clifford Durr, interestingly enough, elicited the following responses from an ex-Communist, Paul Crouch, during Durr's cross examination of that witness during the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee's Hearings on Subversive Influence in the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., in March 1954 (pages 133 and 140):

"Mr. Durr. You say I was a Communist at one time?"

Mr. Crouch. Yes, sir . . .

Mr. Durr. I was on the Federal Communications Commission from 1938 to 1941 and you saw me in closed party meetings?

Mr. Crouch. Yes, sir . . ." (Durr denied Crouch's accusations categorically.)

On page vii of the same hearings is this statement: "Mrs. [Clifford] Durr was identified by a witness as one who had not only accepted Communist Party discipline but as one who had 'plotted with the Communist leaders to exploit her relationship as sister-in-law of a Justice of the Supreme Court [Hugo Black] in the interests of the world Communist conspiracy and interest of overthrowing our Government.'"

Brothers built up a financial empire based on cotton speculation with the establishment of another branch office in New Orleans. Further, they became the Fiscal Agent of the State of Alabama—sold its bonds, serviced its created debts, interest payments and other obligations. (A central bank in miniscule.) They added real estate, railroads, and commercial banks to their interests as they expanded operations. Emanuel Lehman organized the Mutual Alliance Trust Company along with William Rockefeller.

AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY Lehman Brothers turned to investment banking particularly as relating to the formation of the first great monopolies in commodities and public utilities—American Tobacco and American Natural Gas being two examples. Gold mines also came into the firm's orbit. In 1906 it became a house of issue and in the ensuing two decades underwrote almost 100 security issues, the greater part of which were in partnership with Goldman Sachs & Co. (Sidney James Weinberg's personal banking apparatus). The latter company involved itself intimately with holdings in the Soviet Union; also with the Harrison Williams' alleged "looting" of his key utility holding corporation, Central States Electric, in 1927, 1928 and 1929. (The company's value dropped from \$400 million to \$1,300,000.) Clarence Dillon (Lapow-

ski), John Foster Dulles, as counsel for Goldman Sachs, and Sidney J. Weinberg, were all accused of participating in the looting transactions. A \$12 million judgment was returned against Williams, which was thrown out on appeal.²

John M. Hancock, Chairman of the Board of Directors of (Rothschild's) Lever Bros. Company, was the first Lehman Brothers' partner who was not a member of the family. He had worked closely with Herbert H. Lehman in the War Industries Board under Bernard M. Baruch. Hancock, as a "selected" member of the American delegation on the UN's Atomic Energy Commission, (over 25 years later) helped draw up the Baruch atomic plan. It unfortunately is still the basis of the official policy of the United States.

Lehman Brothers is or has been investment banker for more than half of the top 20 retailing enterprises in America, starting with Sears Roebuck. It has served R. H. Macy's and Gimbel's for decades. Other companies with which Lehman Brothers have been associated intimately include Jewell Tea Co., F. W. Woolworth, Studebaker, Continental Can, B. F. Goodrich, Campbell Soup, Underwood, American Metal, Anglo-Chilean Nitrate, W. T. Grant, S. H. Kress, Florsheim Shoe, Bond Stores, General Foods, National Dairy Products, Avco, Welch Grape Juice, International Silver, Philip Morris, P.

Lorillard, American Potash & Chemical, Republic Steel, American Export Lines, General American Investors (established in association with Rothschild's Lazard Freres Co.), Aviation Corporation (organized with W. A. Harriman & Co.), Pan American Airways (of which Robert Lehman was an early director), American Airlines (evolved from Aviation Corp), National Airlines, Capital Airlines, Sperry Corporation, Columbia Broadcasting System, Allan B. DuMont Laboratories, Radio Corporation of America, American Cable & Radio and Western Union (both have Lehman Brothers partners as directors), Paramount Pictures, 20th Century-Fox, RKO, and a veritable host of others. (It also is a known fact that the Rothschilds' interests and the Lehman interests work closely together in many enterprises.)

*The Lehman partners sit on the boards of 77 corporations in the United States!*³ Immense power flows from such concentrated wealth and close relationships. Furthermore, seven of the 17 partners in Lehman Brothers sit on the board of the Lehman Corporation, which in turn interlocks with dozens of other financial institutions and large companies, including Shell Oil, United Fruit, U.S. Rubber, Bendix Aviation, Ford Motor, General Motors, Bulova Watch, General Aniline and Film, Manufacturers Trust, Bankers Trust,

Metropolitan Life Insurance and Mutual Life Insurance.⁴ The Lehman Corporation, alone, ended its first quarter-century of operation with net assets of \$158,409,024 (See "Concentrated Wealth and Power," May 1959, *MERCURY* p. 108).

In spite of its power, however, Lehman Brothers sometimes runs into trouble. Most recently, Texas charged anti-trust violation in the Sinclair Oil-Lehman Brothers' acquisition of \$40 millions of stock in Texas Pacific Coal and Oil for a merger. Sinclair withdrew from the deal and Lehman Brothers denied involvement.⁵ Also, there was a stockholder's suit last April charging mismanagement of General Realty and Utilities Corporation's funds in other corporation's stocks underwritten by Lehman Brothers. Twenty-nine stockholders in Norden Ketay Corporation, in June, 1958, sued 36 officers of that corporation and Lehman Brothers, charging that they acted in concert in a scheme in 1955 to sell the corporation's stock at \$14 per share.⁷ Up to the present time of writing, there was no information as to the outcome of the suits.

LEHMAN BROTHERS also ran into difficulty with Senator William Langer's Subcommittee of the Committee of the Judiciary on Antitrust and Monopoly in the Power Industry, which, in its Interim Report in 1955 (Section VI) showed that, in spite of the provi-

sions of the law forbidding holding company systems, Lehman Corporation held an interlocking directorate with ten of the companies tied to Electric Bond and Share and Middle South Utilities in addition to a directorship in Electric Bond and ownership of large share holdings in this great private power system.

Lehman Corporation's holdings in public utilities are immense. In 1954⁸ it held common stocks in 27 public utility companies worth \$30 millions. In 30 oil and gas companies its holdings totaled \$54 millions. Building and Construction, Chemicals, Foods and Beverages, Manufacturing, Merchandising, Metals and Mining, Paper and Pulp, Pharmaceutical Products, Rubber, and Textiles accounted for another \$60 millions. These represent *real* wealth. The lives of every man, woman and child in the United States are affected directly by decisions made daily by members of the Lehman family, decisions supposedly subject to control by the Securities Exchange Commission. This "control" by the SEC is a joke. Leslie Gould, a financial writer, has exposed the SEC's financial Gestapo tactics innumerable times. (See his "S.E.C. A Good Idea Gone Wrong," *MERCURY*, July 1953.)

On certain key issues Lehman Brothers will pair with Rothschilds' Kuhn, Loeb and Co. as Managing Underwriters, an example being the

July 1955 offering of over one million shares in Western Union Telegraph. Both underwriters hold directorships in this *monopoly*, which is presently "competing" only with telephone companies and the U.S. air mail system. Not content, Western Union has attempted to force the Bell System to sell its teletype-writer exchange service to Western Union by pressure on Congressional committees and the FCC "as to the importance, *in the public interest*, that such business be acquired by the Company."⁹

SINCE THE COMMUNIST-controlled American Communications Association¹⁰ represents the metropolitan New York City employees of Western Union, who service sensitive messages emanating from the Pentagon and other strategic installations of the United States Government, it is difficult to understand how acquisition of further facilities—which might be subject to additional Communist penetration of our vital communications lines—would be "in the public interest." (Of course, it would not!)

Back in 1940, Representative Schafer of Wisconsin complained bitterly about the defaulting by South American countries of bonds worth a billion and a quarter dollars. He pointed out¹¹ that they "were issued and peddled by Dillon, Read and Co." and that the "House of Lehman also issued and peddled many of these defaulted

South and Central American obligations to innocent investors in the United States. It may be interesting to note that Governor Lehman, the New Deal leader in the State of New York, was a 'big shot' in the New Deal international banking house of Lehman Bros., and that our New Deal Secretary of the Treasury [Morgenthau], is married to a niece of Lehman's."

HERBERT H. LEHMAN, a partner in Lehman Brothers from 1908 to 1933, held the governorship in New York State through four terms but in 1938 he carried New York State by a plurality of only 88,781, the vote of the American Labor Party being 419,979 for Lehman.¹² The ALP has been described by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities as "nothing more nor less than the Communist Party."¹³ Also it may be noted that Harold Lord Varney wrote in the *AMERICAN MERCURY*, March, 1954, "Can A Socialist Be An Anti-Communist?" that: "... the Socialists actually entered a united front with the Communists in the State of New York in the American Labor Party in 1936. For eight years, until 1944, the New York Socialists and Communists collaborated politically in New York, under the encouragement of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, who himself enrolled as an ALP member. The policy bore fruit for the Socialists in the elec-

tion of Harry W. Laidler ... to the City Council [Laidler's LID gave an award to Lehman³²] It ended when the Communists, with Sidney Hillman's assist, won control of the citywide ALP and froze the Socialists out. The latter then proceeded to launch their own Liberal Party." Sidney Hillman had been a member of the Communist Party since 1921, and was identified as such by Maurice Malkin¹⁷. Herbert Lehman received the Sidney Hillman Award⁴⁹. The Liberal Party is close to the ADA of which Lehman is an officer. This is illustrative of the fact that *both* sides—politically speaking—seem always to support Lehman's ambitions. *Current Biography's* sketch of Herbert Lehman in 1943 states flatly that he won the Governorship for a fourth term in 1938 and thus saved the New Deal's shaky hold on New York State, "through ALP and *Communist* as well as Democratic support." Lehman did not remove Stanley Isaacs from his position as Manhattan Borough President when the American Legion demanded his removal after filing charges with Lehman that Isaacs had hired a Communist, Simon Gerson, as his confidential assistant in February 1938. Gerson did not resign until September 1940²⁰. In 1940-41 David Rockefeller was LaGuardia's secretary.

The American Committee to Save Refugees, the Exiled Writers Com-

mittee of the League of American Writers, and the United American Spanish Aid Committee, all cited Communist-fronts, held under their auspices a Dinner-Forum on "Europe Today," October 9, 1941 in New York City. It was sponsored by a committee which included "The Honorable and Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman."¹⁴ The American Committee to Save Refugees was described as a "rescue agency for Communist operatives."¹⁵

Governor Lehman signed an appeal for the Russian War Relief, printed in the *New York Times* October 10, 1941, an organization held to be "firmly in the hands of those who have a history of close cooperation with the Soviet Union."¹⁶ The *Daily Worker*, September 29, 1943, listed Hon. Herbert Lehman as a sponsor of the U.S.-Soviet Friendship Rally held on the tenth anniversary of the U.S.-Soviet Friendship Congress; a leaflet, November 8, 1943, listed him as a sponsor of a congress of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship.

The Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade is an organization made up of men who fought for the Soviet Commissars on the so-called Loyalist side during the Communist-sponsored Spanish Revolution. John Huber swore that he had attended the first National Convention of the VALB in New York on September 21, 1946, and

that at that meeting Bert Jackson, the chairman, addressing the audience as "Comrades," read telegrams from Upton Sinclair (Levy), Herbert Lehman, Edward G. Robinson (Goldenberg), Cary McWilliams, and Bartley C. Crum, "praising the members of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in their fight against fascism."¹⁷

On February 28, 1958, a message was read to the 25th Anniversary Dinner celebration honoring the Little Red School House, from Herbert Lehman in which he praised "the dedicated group of teachers who have maintained the center" as meriting the "praise and honor—and the emulation—of the entire community."¹⁸ This school is headed by a Communist-fronter who "took the Fifth" when asked if he were a member of the Party. The dinner was sponsored by, attended by, and praised by Communists among others.

The Reverend George B. Ford wrote a letter to Senator Joseph McCarthy, March 21, 1953, defending Reed Harris, Deputy Administrator of the State Department's Information Program, then under investigation by Senator McCarthy. Rev. Ford ended his letter with the statement: "For any information about me I refer you to . . . Sen. Herbert H. Lehman of New York."¹⁹ Ford has a Communist-front record²⁰ and is a member of the board of governors of the American-Israel Society, which was

founded²¹ by Herbert Lehman, Felix Frankfurter, Bishop Oxnham, Eddie Cantor, Emanuel Celler, Jake Javits, Thurgood Marshall, and Eleanor Roosevelt. Also, messages were read to an American Jewish Congress Rally honoring the *New York Post* (run by Dorothy Schiff, granddaughter of Jacob Schiff), "for its contributions to civil liberties and civil rights" by Rev. Ford and by Herbert Lehman, whose message read: "The *New York Post* has stood like a beacon of light and reason in these days of darkness."²³

IN CONNECTION with Lehman's praise of the *New York Post*, his testimony before Senator Jenner's Subcommittee of the Committee on Rules and Administration in support of his proposal for a code of fair investigative procedure in congressional interrogations of poor bleeding Communists, is of interest. He used terms such as "intimidate," "smear," "third degree," "trial by ordeal," as applicable to congressional investigations of Communists and their friends. He defended "James Wechsler, the editor of the *New York Post*, accused of still being a Communist, in spite of a long anti-Communist record, [Sic!] and his name is besmirched." Lehman deplored the "unfounded charges" against Bishop Oxnham (who has over 100 Communist-front and other suspect affiliations). He mentioned "the case of Annie Lee Moss . . . [there] was a very

definite implication . . . that she was a treasonable person" Moss's membership in the Party was revealed after pressure by the Communists, which revelation caused great embarrassment to her defenders. He cited the case of "Edward Condon . . . where there was a report issued by the Un-American Activities Committee . . . based on garbled information . . . later corrected by the FBI Director." This is nonsense. The HUAC never "cleared" Condon; it reiterated its findings that he should not be allowed access to security information. Also he referred to the case of "Judge Dorothy Kenyon, in New York, one of the first witnesses smeared by the McCarthy committee, and then later she was cleared." Again, nonsense; Kenyon first appeared before the *Tydings* committee in 1950, not the McCarthy committee, and she *admitted* her connections with various Communist-front organizations, although she "did not know" they were fronts.²³

Senator Lehman gratuitously entered into the *Congressional Record* of June 9, 1952 "a very interesting letter from Mr. James A. Wechsler, editor of the *New York Post*, giving the facts" in his defense against charges made by Sen. McCarthy.

A cited Communist Conference on the Subject of Thought Control in the United States, held in California in 1947, published its proceedings²⁴ (the Conference was

called by the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council, Progressive Citizens of America) in which it reported that "Governor Herbert Lehman [had] vetoed a New York act which barred from civil service employment persons who advocated overthrow of the government by force and violence. Said he: 'The threat to democracy lies, in my opinion, not so much in revolutionary change achieved by force or violence. Its greatest danger comes through gradual invasion of constitutional rights with the acquiescence of an inert people: through failure to discern that constitutional government cannot survive where rights guaranteed by the constitution are not safeguarded even to those citizens with whose political and social views the majority may not agree . . .'"

Lehman's association with the Americans for Democratic Action, as a vice-chairman and board member, is so extensive that mention can only be made of his perfect (according to ADA standards, shared often by the Communist Party) voting record on key issues, tabulated at the end of each session of Congress by ADA in its *ADA World*. On 52 key votes from 1950 to 1953²⁵ Lehman voted the ADA line *forty-nine times!* The other three times he was absent! One of his votes was *against* the McCarran Anti-Subversive Bill, September 12, 1950, passed 70-7 by the Senate.

Lehman is Honorary Life Member of the One World Award Committee,²⁶ (established in honor of Wendell Willkie, a Lehman Brothers director) which paid for the expenses of Clifford Durr (previously mentioned) as a member of a One World Committee delegation to the outright Soviet World Congress of Intellectuals for Peace, held in Wroclaw, Poland, in 1948.²⁷ The Committee's awards have been given to Communist-fronters Roger Baldwin, Ralph Bunche, Norman Corwin, Albert Einstein, Dore Schary.

THE DAVID K. NILES FUND honors probably the most despicable and sinister man who ever achieved a position of power in the U.S. government. As administrative assistant to President Roosevelt, Niles specialized in "minority" relations. His contacts with top Soviet legal agents through the International Juridical Association, with other known espionage agents, were so extensive that the powerful protection afforded him by his Presidential contacts finally failed to protect him. Just before he was due to be subpoenaed by Senator McCarran, he left his job with President Truman "to go to Israel." He escaped exposure by this maneuver, but actually remained in this country until his death. Herbert Lehman is listed as a member of the sponsoring committee of the Fund set up to honor this protege of Felix

Frankfurter²⁸ and intimate associate of Harry Hopkins. Other sponsors include Anna M. Rosenberg, Abba Eban, Philleo Nash (who took Niles' place and was exposed by Senator McCarthy), Maxwell Rabb (who took Nash's place under President Eisenhower), Walter Reuther, Jake Arvey (Adlai Stevensons's boss), and Herman Edelsberg and Ben R. Epstein of the Anti-Defamation League.²⁹

The *Congressional Record* of April 2, 1943 shows that Rep. Fred Bradley (R-Mich.) charged on the floor of the House that "it is the purpose of the Frankfurter-Niles Laski-Landis group to regiment every man, woman and child in this country in one huge socialistic, Communistic, collectivist or Fascist state—and it is strongly hinted that we are destined to become but one unit in an international world of the same collectivist scheme. . . . The plan for the socialization of America has been drafted."

HERBERT LEHMAN is a director of the NAACP and of its Surprise Lake Camp; a Director of the Fund for the Republic; Honorary President of the American Friends of the Alliance Israélite Universelle (61 Broadway, New York 6); vice-president of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and an officer of its Agricultural Corporation in Russia; a vice-chairman of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; director of the radi-

cal Survey Associates; a trustee of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, New Jersey, along with John M. Hancock, Lehman Brothers partner (be sure to read "Oppenheimer's Mysterious Institute," *MERCURY*, July 1956); Honorary Vice-President of the American Jewish Committee; a member of the American Association for the UN; a member of the (Rothschild-planned) Council on Foreign Relations; a member of the National Conference of Christians and Jews; a member of the board of the \$30 million Palestine Economic Corporation and an officer of the Greater N. Y. United Jewish Appeal.

Lehman sponsored the "pro-Communist, pro-Soviet" Nation Associates Dinner forum on Arab-Israel Peace, May 25, 1952 and refused to withdraw when *Counterattack*, May 16, 1952, exposed the affair; signed a message to Russia on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution;³⁰ testified for the appointment of Anna M. Rosenberg and said he had known her for 35 years;³¹ was a director of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation with Alger Hiss in 1947; is a trustee of leading radical Lillian Wald's Henry Street Settlement where he once "taught" 3 nights a week; and is a trustee of the Talmudic center, Jewish Theological Seminary.

Lehman participated in a symposium held by the Marxist-Socialist

League for Industrial Democracy in 1950,³² and received an award at that time from the LID; sponsored the Tenth Anniversary Committee of the Encampment for Citizenship in 1956,³³ an organization exposed by the American Legion's *Firing Line*, April 1, 1954, as having propagandized children with films scripted by Communist Party members; was a member of the vicious minority-aiding pro-Communist Council Against Intolerance In America from 1945 through 1954 (directed by the son of the identified Communist-collaborator, Rabbi Stephen Wise).

"In 1932, the national organization of the Communists which deals with the questions of immigration and nationality changed its name to the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. Senator Herbert H. Lehman, co-author of the Lehman-Celler immigration bill, has been a speaker for the ACPFB." (MERCURY, "Immigration: 1956 Issue," October, 1955.) Lehman was one of the major opponents of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act and a proponent of legislation which would have allowed entry into this country of up to an additional two million aliens a year. The *Daily Worker*, October 1, 1953, page two, applauded Lehman's leadership in the "fight" to revise the Act, which—in Communist ACPFB Secretary Abner Green's words in his *Police State Terror*—sought "to discour-

age the entry of Jewish immigrants by assigning extremely low quotas to those countries from which there is large Jewish immigration."

IN THE Institute of Pacific Relations hearings, held by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in 1952, mention of Lehman is made several times: William Lockwood of the IPR wrote to espionage agent Lauchin Currie (page 3887) that "we ought to establish contacts with Governor Lehman's office . . . to see what further IPR work would be most useful for the purposes of Governor Lehman's program." This reference is most interesting when it is remembered that "The IPR has been considered by the American Communist Party and by Soviet officials as an instrument of Communist policy, propaganda and military intelligence."³⁴

Herbert Lehman was an executive committee member of the Committee for the Marshall Plan to Aid European Recovery, a disguised Lend Lease operation to exhaust this country's resources in the interest of the International Bankers' New World Order. Other members were (see *New York Times*, November 17, 1947) Dean Acheson, Frank Altschul (Lehman's brother-in-law and board chairman of Lazard Freres), David Dubinsky and Alger Hiss.

"For every dollar Congress votes in foreign aid, Wall Street gets its kickbacks, fees, and commissions,

especially since it exercises either direct or indirect control over much of American industry which will supply the capital equipment being given away under the Marshall Plan and other schemes to 'rebuild the world.' The State Department thus has become largely an investment trust through which the *insiders profit without risk at the expense of the taxpayers.*" (Page 49, *Citadels of Chaos*, by Cornelius Carl Veith).

The Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations (OFRRO) was the 1943 predecessor of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA). Herbert Lehman was the director of both organizations 1943-46. The Commission on Government Security rendered its Report to Congress on June 23, 1957, and in that report (page 382) discussed David Weintraub, Studies and Reports Chief of OFRRO,³⁵ who, in 1943 "acted as adviser to . . . Lehman, at the first council session of UNRRA." Weintraub became chief of supplies for UNRRA. The Commission pointed out that the Internal Security Subcommittee "charged"³⁶ Weintraub with being in 'a unique position in setting up the structure of Communist penetration of governmental agencies by . . . underground agents of the Communist Party A number of witnesses called before the subcommittee refused to acknowledge knowing David Wein-

traub on the contention that to do so might tend to incriminate them. His sister [Rose Alpher] refused to state whether she was a member of the Communist Party."

Harold Glasser, identified as a "Communist" and member of "the Soviet underground,"³⁷ was the U.S. Treasury's financial expert in the formation of UNRRA and in the subsequent whole life of that entity. In this capacity, he was one of those "with a predominant voice" in determining what countries should receive UNRRA aid. The Soviet Union and the Communist-bloc of nations received most of UNRRA's aid.

Bernard L. Gladieux, Ford Foundation official, attacked by Senator George Malone and Congressman Carroll Reece for having certain associations while in Government service (Henry Wallace being one example),³⁸ was Deputy General of UNRRA's Bureau of Areas under Michail Menshikov, a Soviet national. Philip C. Jessup, an important Communist-fronter and member of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, served as Assistant Chief of the UNRRA Secretariat.³⁹

SENATOR MCCARTHY in his "*McCarthyism—The Fight for America*" (pages 48-9) related how "UNRRA was turned into a tool for Soviet conquest and how *it was used to subjugate the people of Poland.*" No anti-Communist ever

received a penny of UNRRA aid, and the director of the first UNRRA mission to Poland, despite strong protests by our Ambassador to Poland, Arthur Bliss Lane, was a Soviet official appointed by UNRRA Director General Herbert H. Lehman. The true story of UNRRA (an enterprise which rendered tremendous service to the Soviet Union and set up plans for Israel) and of its Director General, who, as an international agent, owed allegiance only to those Jewish action agencies with which he was affiliated, has never been revealed to the public.

The Lehmans' marital interlocks with other families, a-la-Rothschild, are intensely interesting. Herbert Lehman married Edith Altschul, whose father, Charles, headed Rothschild's Lazard Freres and Co., specialists in gold shipments. Edith's brother, Frank, now heads the same firm. Frank's wife, Helen, is a daughter of Herbert Lehman's sister, Mrs. P. J. Goodhart (Hattie Lehman). Arthur Lehman, Herbert's deceased brother, a director of the very radical New School for Social Research in 1931,⁴⁰ married Adele, daughter of Adolph Lewisohn, whose investment firm of the same name held extensive gold, platinum, and copper holdings. Adele's daughter, Helen, married Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, trustee of the New School for Social Research, Kuhn Loeb partner and host to Alger Hiss

for several months after the latter's conviction for perjury. Another daughter of Adele's, Frances, married John L. Loeb, son of Carl M. Loeb, partner of Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades and Co., international bankers and brokers.

Irving, another of Herbert's brothers, married Sissie, daughter of Nathan Straus, president of New York's WMCA, who in turn named a son Irving Lehman in honor of his son-in-law. Nathan received a housing commissionership from Herbert Lehman in 1935. Helen (Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr.), wife of the former Secretary of the Treasury, is the daughter of Herbert Lehman's deceased sister, Mrs. Morris Fatman.

THESE ENORMOUSLY POWERFUL blood ties, however, did not satisfy the terrible ambition of the Lehmans. Irving Lehman was placed on the N. Y. State Supreme Court in 1908 by Tammany and remained in that Court for *thirty* years. He was also treasurer of the Talmudic Jewish Theological Seminary and succeeded his father as president of the wealthy Congregation Emanu-El. When Herbert became Governor, Irving "asked Professor Felix Frankfurter who would be a good man to help the new Governor on legal matters and Frankfurter recommended Charles Poletti," a 1928 Harvard Law graduate and close friend of Thomas W. Lamont.⁴¹ Poletti, a

board member of the American Civil Liberties Union,⁴⁰ became Lehman's close associate.

Herbert Lehman first met FDR in 1913 when the first pilot project in revolutionary legislation took place in these United States. FDR was a member of the legislature in N. Y. which served as the spring-board for this "baby" New Deal while Lehman served as a member of a Banking Commission operating during the same period. In 1917 Lehman became FDR's aide when FDR was Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Bernard Baruch then gave Lehman a position as the assistant director of Purchase, Storage and Supply for the War Department. During this same period Lehman, as treasurer of the Joint Distribution Agency, distributed \$75 millions to East European Jewish refugees. He was an officer of the Jewish Colonization Association and of the American Joint Reconstruction Foundation. In 1919 he became associated with the Obshtshestwo Rasprostraneniya Truda-Association for the Promotion of Industrial and Agricultural Work Among the Jews,⁴² organized in Russia in 1880. By 1939 ORT had 130 committees in 16 countries. A look at the supporters of ORT indicates its true purpose. Albert Einstein, an espionage agent-aiding Red, praised ORT. Paul Felix Warburg, Treasurer of the ORT Reconstruction Fund, was the son of Felix Moritz Warburg, of Kuhn

Loeb, and Frieda, daughter of Jacob H. Schiff. Paul Felix's brother, Frederick Moritz, worked for Lehman Brothers from 1926-29, then became a partner in Kuhn Loeb. Before Frederick M. left Lehman's he helped Herbert Lehman organize the Lehman Corporation just prior to the crash of 1929, a very profitable move in spite of the depression. Lord Rothschild was President of the ORT's Joint British Committee; Herbert Lehman is now Honorary President of the World ORT Union.

HERBERT LEHMAN assumed the financing responsibility for Al Smith's campaigns starting in 1920. Al Smith reciprocated by attempting to force Lehman in as N. Y. Democratic State Chairman in 1927. Tammany refused so Lehman took over the chairmanship of the Finance Committee of the Democratic National Committee the following year. Thus he controlled the pursestrings through his access to funds from the world of finance. FDR refused to run for Governor in 1928 unless Lehman could be his running mate (for Lieutenant Governor). FDR and Lehman squeaked through and Lehman served FDR well behind the scenes as his "good right arm." When FDR became President *he and Al Smith working in concert* forced Lehman on the leaders of the state convention as gubernatorial nominee. FDR left a \$100,000,000

deficit in New York State for his successor, Lehman, who was the only man who had access to that kind of money. Tammany knew this, and capitulated.

DID LEHMAN RECIPROCATE FDR's help? Indeed he did. An almost completely disregarded fact of history—Lehman's role as the triggerman of the New Deal revolutionists—was revealed in his 1936 *New Yorker* profile. "He left Albany on Thursday, March 2, to attend President Roosevelt's inauguration, but he knew he would probably never get there. As soon as he reached New York he called the city's leading bankers to his apartment on Park Avenue for an evening conference on Friday. Most of what went on there is still a secret. It is known that Lehman let the bankers go home at midnight and then called them back again at 3 o'clock next morning, and that the holiday which closed all the banks in New York State was declared after the second conference. With Wall Street closed, the whole nation's financial system had to shut up shop. The Republicans have been hinting lately that both the state and the national bank holiday may have been political moves made deliberately to dramatize Roosevelt's entrance into the White House . . . Lehman has proof that the bankers themselves wanted the holiday. Before issuing his proclamation that morning, he

made the bankers sign a paper saying that they did, and he still has it. (Emphasis supplied.)

"For three weeks the Governor worked in his New York apartment. Bills were sent to Albany and passed one morning at one o'clock, a few minutes after they were delivered to the Legislature, giving him dictatorial powers over the financial institutions in the state.

"He never individually exercised these powers, but his banking and insurance boards did for a year. He was prepared a week after the holiday to issue emergency currency, and he had a whole military plan worked out for bringing food to New York City in case transportation should break down."

Events such as those just described just do not *happen*—they are planned. The banking holiday provided an excuse for the famous 100 days during which Congress rubber stamped New Deal revolutionary bills which completely shifted the balance of power from business to government. Thus was the Revolution accomplished. Lehman's role was vital in all this. He was the triggerman, backed by the terrible power of the purse represented by Lehman Brothers, Kuhn Loeb, Lazard Freres and other financial groups on one side, and by the political cabal of conspiratorial planners surrounding President Roosevelt on the other.

Lehman's actions during the next decade as Governor of New York would take a book to describe. When a "bill requiring all teachers to take the oath to support the Constitution" was passed, "the Governor vetoed it." Nor was it finally passed until his objections were met. During this time Thomas Dewey started on *his* career, as an investigator for Lehman. Lehman signed a bill returning book-makers openly to New York's race tracks. He was "individually responsible for adoption of what union leaders [1934] have called the greatest program of labor legislation ever put through by a single legislature." He brought in a welfare system, unemployment insurance, an eight-point social security plan, various controls—the list is endless. No wonder Samuel Seabury considered "Lehman a weak-kneed tool of sinister men." Lehman appointed Anna M. Rosenberg a member of the New York State War Council⁴⁴ and later supported her when she was under fire as a suspected Communist (identified under oath by Ralph De Sola³¹). He ruled on the tax-exemption status of the NAACP in favor of that organization and later became a board member. Long before 1913, "Herb" Lehman undertook to strip local town and country government functions from the people and centralize them in the state.⁴⁵

The Lehmans never hesitated to openly participate in political cam-

paigns. Wendell Willkie's partnership in Lehman Bros. has been mentioned. In the 1956 campaign of Anthony Akers in the Greenwich Village district in opposition to Frederic Coudert, Senator Lehman was a member of the committee of "Independent Citizens for Akers" along with Anna M. Rosenberg, Orin Lehman, and Mrs. Edward M. M. Warburg. Akers denied having the endorsement of the *Daily Worker* in this campaign.⁴¹ When Jake Javits became the Republican nominee for the Senate in 1956 Robert Lehman gave him a campaign donation and endorsement as did John M. Schiff.⁴⁸ When President Eisenhower first ran for office in 1952 the *Chicago Daily Tribune*, May 15, 1952, page 4, reported that he was to be the convention guest of Edward J. Birmingham, who had directed the Chicago operations of Lehman Brothers from 1936-39 and had previously been a partner in Dillon Reed from 1921-32. At the same time, the paper reported, Senator Lehman was honorary chairman of the group promoting W. Averell Harriman for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

HERBERT LEHMAN UTILIZED the occasion of his receipt of an award from the Sidney Hillman Foundation on May 25, 1951⁴⁹ to deliver a bitter attack on General Douglas MacArthur *during war time*.

In the "cultural" field the same persons work in concert. The Lincoln Center for Performing Arts Fund-raising committee initiated in 1957⁵⁰ was headed by Clarence Francis, a director of Lehman Corporation. Its members included Benjamin J. Bottenweiser, C. D. Jackson, vice-president of *Time*, Robert Lehman, President of Lehman Corporation and senior partner of Lehman Brothers, John J. McCloy and Sidney J. Weinberg. Also Herbert Lehman during the same year was a member of the honorary committee of the Washington Committee for State of Israel Books.⁵¹

IT IS NO WONDER that Herbert Lehman was once named secretly to become the Secretary of State. The *New York Times*, October 19, 1938, page 10, reported that Giovanni Preziosi, in the magazine *Vita Italiana*, told of a secret meeting at Cap D'Antibes, on the French Riviera, in August 1938, between Henry Morgenthau Jr., Bernard Baruch, and Stephen S. Wise, at the villa of Sir Philip Sasson, who also had the Duke of Windsor among his guests at the time. This meeting "applauded a universal war that was about to break out and accepted a triumvirate composed of Leslie Hore-Belisha, British War Secretary; Leon Blum, former Premier of France, and Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, as lead-

ers of the "Jewish International." Signor Preziosi added that "in New York Jewish Bolshevik circles a list is being circulated giving the names of those who will compose the U.S. Cabinet . . . Baruch as President; Albert Einstein, Vice President; Herbert Lehman, Secretary of State; Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury; Leon Trotsky, Secretary of War; and Walter Lippmann, Director of the Press."

The *Chicago Tribune*, May 29, 1950, published the pictures of three men, Felix Frankfurter, Henry Morgenthau Jr., and Herbert Lehman, accompanied by a story which stated that "a person with highest state department connections identified these three figures as the secret government of the United States."

The *Freeman*, January 12, 1953, in an article, "The U.S. Had No Secrets," by Richard Stokes, revealed the following startling information: On March 11, 1944, Vlas A. Klensten was introduced to Major George Racey Jordan, Lend-Lease Expediter at Great Falls, Montana, as the delegate of "the great Jakov Ashberg, financial hero of the Soviet Union." Klensten had a specific appointment with a "high American statesman."

Klensten demanded air priority. Jordan demanded the name of the person Klensten was to meet. Klensten pleaded that his mission was "most confidential." Jordan

suggested Morgenthau. Klensten answered "No, no, much above Morgenthau! Very big boss—great social change—coming soon in America!" Jordan forced Klensten to provide the name, which was "Herbert H. Lehman," then director general of UNRRA. Lehman did not "recall" having met Klensten. Jordan did arrange to fly Klensten out and made a note of the event. Colonel Anatoli N. Kotikov, Soviet resident at the Montana airbase, told Jordan that Ashberg was "connected with a Swiss bank prior to the Bolshevik revolution, and acted as European agent for various New York financiers." He also claimed that Ashberg "collected \$20 million in gold from Wall Street to back the Communist up-

rising against Kerensky's republic, and rode with Lenin in the sealed boxcar used by the German High Command to smuggle that arch-conspirator into Russia." Later Kotikov referred to the U. S. money plate transfer to the USSR as the "Klensten deal" which would certainly indicate Klensten was the brains behind this swindle of the American people. We wonder what happened to Klensten after the story broke that he had named "Herbert Lehman" as the "very big boss."

This, then, is the pro-Zionist record of the House of Lehman, whose most eminent representative can boast of espousing or associating with more pro-Communist causes than almost any other Governor in the United States.

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41. *New Yorker*, 5-2-36 and 5-9-36.
42. ORT folder, 4-1-39.
43. *The Social Creditor*, 11-3-51, "The Warburgs."
44. Nomination of Anna M. Rosenberg, see³¹, Executive Report No. 16, 12-19-50, p. 3.
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46. Letterhead, "Independent Citizens Committee for Anthony B. Akers."
47. *N. Y. Times*, 10-10-56.
48. *N. Y. Times*, 11-3-56, 11-5-56.
49. Sidney Hillman Foundation, p. 14, 53, "A Record of Service," 1954.
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Communism in Iraq

and Kassim's role in guiding the future of this vital republic

by Henry C. Atyeo

ALL BAGHDAD was prepared on July 14 for a celebration which would have done honor to a return of the heroes of the famed *Arabian Nights*, created long ago from fables, stories and the vivid imaginations of exotic adventurers, who represented the sophisticated life when Baghdad was the center of the Moslem World. The occasion in 1959, however, marked the first anniversary of the government of 44-year-old Major General Abdul Karim Kassim, Premier of Iraq, who has precariously remained in power in spite of Communist threats.

During the early summer months and in spite of sweltering heat and rolling dust from unpaved streets, Baghdad became alive in anticipation of a royal reception for Kassim and his government. Triumphal arches were erected across the main street and the new red, black, green and yellow flag hung from the lampposts. The celebration began at 6 A.M., the hour at which a year earlier the revolutionaries had

taken over the city. A 21-gun salute signaled the beginning of a two-hour military parade through Liberation Square, where representatives of 50 nations watched from the reviewing stand. The marchers—bands, girl scouts, clowns and camels—were followed by motorized units, paratroopers and infantry, together with Soviet built T-54's and British Centurian tanks. Overhead droned Soviet MIGs and British Vernons and Hunters. Stepping before the microphone, in a national radio broadcast, Kassim declared, "Our republic will march together with other freedom-loving countries toward the general welfare of the world."

While the Independence Day celebration in Baghdad was progressing hilariously, yet peacefully, a pro-Communist revolt and army mutiny was in progress in Kirkuk, an oil center of 70,000, some 150 miles to the north. Apparently, for there have been many conflicting reports, the Communists were holding a

"demonstration" when they were ordered to disband by local authorities. When Army units were called into action, the second Brigade of the second Army Division mutinied, killed the deputy commander and began seizing buildings and destroying property.

REINFORCEMENTS were rushed into town and only after much fighting—some 30 killed and 150 injured—was order restored. The official report of Major General Ahmed Saleh Abdi, Iraqi Military General, stated that "some incidents disturbing to the peace" took place and that "these led to attacks on, and damage to, certain places" in Kirkuk.

No matter how much the Kassim government may minimize the Kirkuk revolt, or any one of many other incidents within recent weeks, the year ahead may be more difficult than the first one to keep the Communists under control. General Kassim is now in an embarrassing position because, having frequently permitted the Communists in his entourage to rise to power and having accepted their support in past crises in order to remain in power, he now must listen to clamoring voices that demand full authority. His attempt to find a zigzag, middle course between increasing Communist pressures and equally determined Nationalist interest has only delayed a decision which he must soon make. The rapidly deteriorating situation

in Iraq, which observers view as "pessimistic to critical" is perilously near another bloody, internal revolution or a Communist *coup d'état*, à la Moscow style. Imminent as the dangers are, however, they are partially counterbalanced by factors which it is hoped may enable Kassim to bring stability out of the uncertain situation.

In the face of the Communist threat the Western democracies stand by, ostensibly wishing for a policy which might meet the situation. The position of the United States, as stated by President Eisenhower before the United Nations Assembly last year is that, "the peoples of the Arab nations of the Near East clearly possess the right of determining and expressing their own destiny. . . . Other nations should not interfere so long as this expression is found in ways compatible with international peace and security." But *ways compatible with peace and security* are difficult to achieve and often a foreign nation has had to wait until an internal struggle for power is decided before it can define its own policy. Dedicated as we are to the freedom of nations, the United States recognizes the right of the people to create by peaceful means a government of *their* choosing without pressures from foreign countries. This unfortunately leaves us at a disadvantage in a contest where ruthless propaganda, clever espionage, diversionary tactics and continuous

infiltration are practiced in an attempt to undermine the existing order. All of these techniques are being used in Iraq today to the detriment of the Western powers.

THE IRAQI SITUATION is also complicated by the investments of four Western countries (the United States, Britain, France and Holland) in the Iraq Petroleum Company. Each has asked for security of its interests and a guarantee that the contracts will be upheld. Thus far the Iraq government has shown willingness to honor its foreign commitments; nevertheless, a new government may suddenly repudiate agreements made by an earlier regime, which it has already destroyed by force.

Almost immediately after Kassim came into power he turned to the Soviet Union for supplies and the Iraqi Communists for support. He quickly withdrew from the Baghdad Pact and refused the British the right to use the Habbaniyah air base near Baghdad. He asked several American missionaries and newsmen to leave and urged the rapid completion of the one remaining United States project, the building of a dam in northern Iraq. As recently as last May he re-emphasized his divorce from the West by officially announcing Iraq's withdrawal from the Eisenhower Middle East Doctrine (1957)—a fact long assumed by the United States.

Kassim has sought to obtain mili-

tary material from the Soviet Union in spite of the fact that the Iraqi army at the time of the July revolution was largely equipped with weapons (jets and tanks) from the United States and Britain. To be sure, he has made recent overtures to the British for shipments of additional Centurian tanks and new Canberra jets. The British have agreed to take a calculated risk that these supplies will not fall into Communist hands, arguing that, if they refuse, all supplies will come from Communist sources and nothing will be gained. At present, however, the deliveries of military equipment are coming from the Soviet Union.

Last November, the first Russian shipload of 100 or 150 tanks from Russia arrived at Basra. Since then at least three other cargoes, made up of trucks, mortars and anti-aircraft guns have been received. In addition to supplies, it is reported that the Soviet government is providing military personnel, including two advisory committees of some 20 members who have already arrived in Baghdad. The Soviets are also expected to train Iraqi military cadets in Russia.

Following a pattern common in the Soviet Union, Iraq is about to launch a five-year economic program to create a "progressive . . . welfare state" for the workers. Soviet representatives have considered various building programs, including the erection of factories to free

Iraq from importation of many domestic items. "Government to government" contracts have been preferred, agreements whereby a government, such as that of the Soviet Union, would be the contracting party rather than that of a private company, such as is common in a democracy. The former Minister of Finance, Ibrahim Kubba, a Marxist follower, signed a \$137 million aid agreement with Russia by which 80 Soviet technicians will supervise the building of 15 factories. Kubba has been proud of his achievement and his Communist philosophy, recently stating that he considered Red China to be, "the focus of intellectual and spiritual enlightenment in the contemporary world." With his outspoken enthusiasm he apparently went too far in enlisting Communist aid because in July he was demoted to Minister of Agrarian reform.

The communications media is entirely in the hands of the Communists. The new minister of Guidance, Dr. Faisal al Samir and the Director General of Broadcasting, Dhamrum Ayyub, are both Communists and their fellow-assistant, Major Selum Fakhri, controls the Baghdad radio which regularly bombards the Arab mind with tirades against the Western powers. The latest blast against President Nasser and the West charges that outside powers are "sending infiltrators into Iraq for sabotage and murder."

Colonel Lutfi Tahir, another Communist, is in control of the press and censors all news published by Baghdad's ten dailies, of which six are Communist controlled; three of the others, it is reported, have "temporarily discontinued" publication. Through the controlled and censored press, and especially the two leading Communist papers, *Itihad al Shaab* and *Saut al Ahrar*, flow a barrage of propaganda aimed at the city worker and peasant farmer.

The student and professional organizations are likewise Communist controlled. The Students Union aims to indoctrinate all university students with the "correct theory." Kassim's categorical advice to them, however, is "to stop wasting time on political activities" and to return to their textbooks! A recently expelled English professor from a women's college in the University of Baghdad, Dr. Charles McKinley, reports: "The women students campaign against the teachers when courses are failed, declare school holidays at will, put their fellow students on trial for 'political deviations' and cut classes without penalty."

MANY UNIONS are likewise in the hands of Communists. The activities of the "League for the Defense of Women's Rights" and the "Peasant Front" are interested in creating a People's Republic. The Peace Partisans recently held a four

day congress at which their "guest" was Mufti of Tashkent, from Russia, who claimed that he represented all Moslems in the Soviet Union.

The Communists have recently achieved another one of their insistent demands—positions in the cabinet. In July Kassim reshuffled his cabinet, adding four ministers, three of whom are said to be Communist sympathizers. One of them, Iraq's first woman minister, Nazima Dulaimi, has been made Minister of Municipal Affairs. She has admitted her Communist interests and another minister, not identified by name, is said to be active in peddling petitions for Communist front organizations.

Although the official membership of the Communist party itself is not large, many "sympathizers" would have to be added if a complete total were attainable. It is estimated that there are nominally 8,000 to 9,000 card-carrying members, of whom many were released last July from jail—a good place to think, plan, recruit and indoctrinate. The real strength of the membership lies not in numbers but in its infiltration into key positions in the echelons of government and in the security forces, the police and younger officers of the army.

The hard core of the party is the Muquwamah al Sha'Abiyah or the People's Resistance Force. The Force is composed of the "People's Militias" which have been called upon at times to support local au-

thorities. They have continued as "bridge guards" and "night security patrols" and have demanded official recognition and arms. At times arms have been loaned by the army, later to be collected. In spite of recent restrictions, the Force still constitutes a real threat. Kassim cannot help but know that the PRF is an organization similar to those in Hungary and Poland which took over in 1946 when the army and government became ineffective. A similar pattern was created by the Communists in Syria until thwarted by Nasser's creation of the United Arab Republic.

THE MOST potent factor in the Communist strategy lies in the power of the city mob which, on four occasions within the year, has defied Kassim's government. An uncontrolled mob created the July revolution, by rendering impossible the functioning of government with the murder of its officials. When the bloody regicide subsided, Kassim and Aref were in power, placed there largely by Communist hands. Another typical demonstration occurred last December, when William Rountree, the U. S. Assistant Secretary of State, arrived in Baghdad on a fact-finding mission. Greeted at the airport by the mob's chant, "Go home, Rountree," and subjected to a barrage of tomatoes, eggs, mud and stones whenever his car emerged from back streets—which were traveled to keep away

from the crowd—Rountree hastened through a series of brief conferences and hurried back to Lebanon after three days. With a shrug of his shoulders, Kassim explained to Rountree, "The people of Iraq are free to demonstrate their feelings." The third and fourth illustrations of the carnage of mob rule were found in the March abortive revolt in Mosul, and the recent uprising at Kirkuk, already mentioned. Should another mob riot occur, it may well mark the end of the Kassim government.

IN ADDITION to the complex problems with the Communists which Kassim faces, his rule is also challenged by the Kurdish tribes comprising a sixth of the population and living in the northern and eastern stretches of the country. Shortly after World War II, the Kurds in Iraq, Iran and Turkey formed a temporary Kurdish Kingdom under Soviet sponsorship. When it collapsed, the leader, Mustafa el Barzani, and many of his followers fled to Russia where they remained in exile for 12 years. Now they are coming "home." Barzani arrived in Iraq a year ago to direct the activities of the Shorah party, which is dedicated to the creation of an independent Kurd state. The first repatriates, numbering over 800 trained men, have likewise arrived—reports say "with arms." Other contingents are supposedly on the way. Although it is doubtful that

the Kurds will attempt to overthrow the Kassim government alone, their presence and organization bolsters Communist strength. They may serve readily as accomplices of their rivals. In view of existing conditions two revolutions currently may be in the offing: first, an Iraqi Communist attempt to overthrow the Kassim government and establish a Soviet satellite in the Middle East; second, the organization of an independent Kurdish National Republic in northern Iraq.

However, close as Kassim may be to losing his power to the Communists, he still is in control and Iraq is not irretrievably lost to Western influence. In fact, there are four factors which give some hope of keeping Iraq from becoming a "People's Republic."

First, Kassim's own policy is one by which he seeks to steer clear of both extremes, the Communists on the Left and the aggressive Arab nationalists on the Right. He has "publicly proclaimed a policy of positive neutrality" in which he asserts that he is free to make whatever agreements will be beneficial to Iraq. Fortunately, he is becoming increasingly outspoken against Communist interference. Although he refrains from mentioning them by name, he did not hesitate to say, after the Kirkuk mutiny, "We will settle accounts with any and all who attack the liberty of the people." Kassim has doubtlessly gained much experience during the first

year of rule and may now be wiser and stronger in dealing with the problems of government. Certainly he has nothing to gain personally by bringing Iraq into the Communist camp.

SECOND, the army has—thus far—proven loyal to the government. As long as the Premier can depend upon the army to maintain control in times of violence and to protect the government against seizure, even the People's Militias will have little chance of a *coup d'etat*. As a security measure Kassim has recently placed them directly under army control. Their military potential has been further decreased by a new law which makes possession of arms without permission subject to a three-year prison term and a \$450 fine. Although the law cannot bring out the guns in hiding, it will keep them from being used freely in public demonstrations.

The national army, 55,000 strong, is being reorganized to meet any internal emergency. There are three infantry divisions, one of which is trained for use in mountainous areas. A fourth division is becoming an armored tank unit and a fifth, hand-picked for loyalty to Kassim, is being organized to serve as a palace guard. If sufficient training is given and adequate munitions provided, the army can assure the stability of the government.

Third, the Iraq nationalists may become a strong counter-active

agency to the Communists. Even though Kassim is discouraging all political parties and the strongest nationalist group, the National Democratic Party, has ceased politicking, its members still remain active in working for internal improvements, agricultural and industrial. The Ba'ath Party which challenged the Communists in the Mosul revolt is chauvinistic and seeks union of all Arab countries. Although the main goals of the two parties are different, both may, in the face of strong opposition from the Communists, unite in a common strategy and keep the Communists from dominating the government.

Lastly, the hope of achieving a stable government in Iraq may depend upon the influence of other countries, particularly Egypt and the Western democracies. President Nasser may exert so much pressure against Communism in the Middle East that the Iraqi Communists may be wary and slow to act. Although the hostile banter between Nasser and Khrushchev has lessened already and it is reported that reconciliation is being made, nevertheless, the grandiose hope of Nasser to unite all Arab countries is completely inconsistent with the Communists' desire to control the Middle East. If Nasser sees a real threat to his dream in the growth of Communist power, he may treat the Soviets as he has the Western "imperialists."

The interest of the Western countries in the development of the

oil resources in Iraq may help to bring stability. The Iraqi government remembers what happened in Iran when Premier Mohammed Mossadegh nationalized the oil resources and the country was without funds for two years. It knows, too, that no government in Iraq could last very long without oil revenue. In spite of the political crises which have arisen, the oil refineries have continued to operate without major interference. Although the former Minister of Economics, Ibrahim Kubba, talked of "Iraqization of oil companies," he apparently only meant that future developments in the oil industry should give a greater share of ownership to the Iraqi government. No serious thought is being given to nationalization. The Iraq Petroleum Company, at present, has a 50-50 profit sharing agreement with the government, the income of which is essential for the operation of the government and the further industrialization of the country. If the Western powers should close down oil production, the government would be deprived of \$225 million annually. Recent plans, in fact, call for a doubling of the output within three years, "based on upholding the present

agreements with the oil companies." Western oil interests can bring much pressure upon any government in Baghdad because that government needs the revenue from the oil much more than the West needs the oil. President Nasser, too, has a measure of control over Iraqi oil supply because the pipeline to the Mediterranean runs through Syria.

The policy of the United States and other Western countries is one of watchful waiting. We are not in a position directly to support the Kassim regime and certainly are not wishing its downfall in the face of Communist threat. It is the hope of the West that Premier Kassim may have the strength to forestall any Communist overt seizure of power and that he may eventually be able to limit Communist strength. Precarious though the situation is, and in spite of the strong Communist position, there is a good chance that nationalism rather than Communism may win. Many hope for fulfillment of Kassim's words on the July 14 anniversary, when he said, "I ask God on this occasion that next year will find Iraq and other Arab countries enjoying dignity and pride—and living in peace."

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BIBLE TRUTHS

Part II

THE FOLLOWING are quotations from *A New Model of the Universe* by P. D. Ouspensky:

After a very caustic conversation with the *Pharisees* and *Sadducees* Jesus says:

'Take heed and beware of the leaven of the *Pharisees* and the *Sadducees*' (Matthew 16.6)

But this warning was forgotten almost before Christ died. In St. Luke the same warning is given, only still more clearly:

'Beware ye of the leaven of the *Pharisees*, which is *hypocrisy*.' (Luke 12.1.)

This is followed by a whole chapter on pseudo-religion which shows all its features, manifestations, effects and results. (Matthew 23)

"Then spake Jesus to the multitude, and to his disciples, saying,

"The scribes and the Pharisees sit in Moses' seat": All therefore whatsoever they bid you observe, that observe and do; *but do ye not after their works: for they say, and do not.*

"For they bind heavy burdens and grievous to be borne, and lay them on men's shoulders; but they themselves will not move with them with one of their fingers.

"But all their works they do for to be seen of men: they make broad

their phylacteries, and enlarge the borders of their garments,

"And love the uppermost rooms at feasts, and the chief seats in the synagogues,

"And greetings in the markets, and to be called of men, Rabbi, Rabbi.

"But be ye not called Rabbi: for one is your Master, even Christ; and all ye are brethren.

"And call no man your father upon the earth: for one is your Father, which is in heaven.

"Neither be ye called masters: for one is your Master, even Christ.

"But he that is greatest among you shall be your servant.

"And whosoever shall exalt himself shall be abased; and he that shall humble himself shall be exalted.

"BUT WOE UNTO YOU, SCRIBES AND PHARISEES, HYPOCRITES! for ye shut up the kingdom of heaven against men; for ye neither go in yourselves, neither suffer ye them that are entering to go in.

"WOE UNTO YOU, SCRIBES AND PHARISEES, HYPOCRITES! for ye devour widows' houses and for a pretense make long prayer: therefore ye shall receive the greater damnation.

"WOE UNTO YOU, SCRIBES AND

PHARISEES, HYPOCRITES! for ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte, and when he is made, you make him twofold more the child of hell than yourselves." (Matthew 23, 1-15)

"WOE UNTO YOU, SCRIBES AND PHARISEES, HYPOCRITES! for ye pay tithe of mint and anise and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith: these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone.

"Ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel.

"WOE UNTO YOU, SCRIBES AND PHARISEES, HYPOCRITES! for ye make clean the outside of the cup and of the platter, but within they are full of extortion and excess.

"Thou *blind Pharisee*, cleanse first that which is within the cup and platter, that the outside of them may be clean also.

"WOE UNTO YOU, SCRIBES AND PHARISEES, HYPOCRITES! *for ye are like unto whited sepulchres*, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness.

"Even so ye also outwardly appear righteous unto men, but within ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity.

"WOE UNTO YOU, SCRIBES AND PHARISEES, HYPOCRITES! because ye build the tombs of the prophets, and garnish the sepulchres of the righteous,

"And say, if we had been in the

days of our fathers, we would not have been partakers with them in the blood of the prophets.

"Wherefore ye be witnesses unto yourself, that *Ye are the children of them which killed the prophets.*

"Fill ye up then the measure of your fathers.

"*Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers*, how can ye escape the damnation of hell?

"Wherefore, behold, I send unto you prophets, and wise men, and scribes: and some of them ye shall kill and crucify; and some of them *ye shall scourge in your synagogues, and persecute them from city to city.*" (Matthew 23, 23-24).

IN ANOTHER place are found other remarkable words connected with the above, spoken by Jesus:

"Woe unto you lawyers! for ye have taken away the key of knowledge: ye entered not in yourselves, and them that were entering in ye hindered." (Luke 11:52)

What is most striking in the story of Jesus is that his teaching, after all that he said, should have become, like all other teachings in the world, the sources of pseudo-religions.

The "Scribes and Pharisees" have appropriated his teaching and in His Name continue to do exactly what they did before. So today also do many of their stooges in the National Council of Churches where they work to de-Christianize Christianity.

The crucifixion of Jesus is a symbol. It occurs without cessation always and everywhere. This would have to be considered the most tragic part of the story of Jesus, if it were not possible to suppose that it also entered into the general plan, and that the capacity of men to distort and adapt everything to their own level was calculated and weighed.

This distortion of the teaching is spoken of in the Gospels. According to the Gospel terminology this is "offence." As Jesus himself said:

"But whoso shall offend one of these little ones which believe in Me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the Sea."

"Woe unto the world because of seduction (offences) for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh". (Matthew 18.6, 7)

The "offence," that is, "seduction" or "corruption," is certainly first of all the distortion of esoteric truths, the distortion of the teachings given to people, against which above all The Master revolted and against which he especially struggled.

And of course Jesus knew that the *crooked money system* was the root of all evil. It was the *Pharisees* method of *warping* the people and *enslaving* them.

Therefore Jesus used force and drove the crooked money changers out of the temple.

Today they have reached a new low of depravity!

("Bible Truths," Part III, in the December issue will be sensational.)

Cigarette Sales Set Record

Last year Americans smoked a total of nine trillion, 400 billion cigarettes. That is an average of 185 packs of cigarettes for every person 15 years of age or older, according to the United States Agricultural Department's report. This spiraling smoke set the "suckers" back *five billion, seven hundred million dollars!* The total was six per cent higher than the previous record established in 1957 and the total for both 1957 and 1958 is the highest cigarette consumption gain of any two-year period in American history. Yet the Department revealed that 1959's figures are expected to top those of 1958.

On the heels of this report came an announcement from the American Medical Association that the *smoke from just three cigarettes in a closed car are a potential cause of automobile accidents.* The Association said that vision is reduced to a "dangerous" level as a result of carbon monoxide in the smoke. Warning drivers to hold smoking to a minimum at night and at high altitudes, the report said: *"The adverse effect of carbon monoxide, from exhaust and smoking, on driving ability lies in their decreasing the visual sensitivity of the eye in areas of low illumination."*

~ FACETIAE ~

A TEXAN STROLLED INTO A MIAMI HOTEL carrying a pair of skis—snow skis. Behind him, many bellhops struggled with his mountainous luggage.

"Sir, I hate to discourage you," said the bell captain, "but we have no snow in Florida."

"Never you mind about that, son," said the Texan. "Snow'll be in on the next plane."

AT THE FINAL DRESS REHEARSAL of a TV color spectacular, the overly harassed announcer fainted dead away. He was revived, and the distressed producer asked him what had happened.

The announcer dazedly shook his head.

"I don't know," he said. "Suddenly everything went black and white."

AN IRON-WORKER NONCHALANTLY walked the naked beams high in a skyscraper a-building. All about him pneumatic hammers made a nerve-jangling racket and, down below, a compressor shook the entire structure.

When the worker descended to the street, a tourist stopped him.

"You have amazing calm—I was watching you through these," said the tourist, indicating binoculars. "But I was wondering, why'd you happen to take a job like that?"

Said the iron-worker: "I used to drive a school bus but my nerves gave out."

A MOTHER ASKED HER EIGHT-YEAR-OLD SON what he had learned at Sunday School.

"About when God sent Moses behind the enemy lines to rescue the Israelites from the Egyptians," he replied. "Teacher said that when the Israelites came to the Red Sea, Moses called for the engineers to build a pontoon bridge, and they all got across it barely in time because the Egyptians were right behind, coming in tanks. Moses radioed headquarters on the walkie-talkie to send bombers to blow up the bridge and they did and the Egyptians were stuck and that's how Moses saved the Israelites."

"Billy, is that really the way your teacher told that story?" his mother asked.

"Well, not exactly," he said. "But if I told it her way you'd never believe it."

LET'S EXAMINE THE RUSSIAN MILITARY RECORD

they prefer to fight with lies and treachery

Rear Admiral Harley Cope, USN (ret.)

BEFORE we make supermen of the Russians and before we discount the claim of that fine soldier, General Maxwell Taylor, regarding our ability to defend Berlin against the Russians why not examine the latters' military record in this century? Some of their greatest achievements were made through the foulest treachery and deceit in history.

But let's take it up in chronological order.

Early in the century, the Japanese dealt the Russians a most humiliating defeat. Admiral Togo destroyed their mighty fleet at Tsushima. On land at Port Arthur and elsewhere the Russians were outwitted and defeated at every turn. Only President Theodore Roosevelt's intervention prevented the extension of further annihilation of the Russian armies in the Far East.

In the First World War, General

von Hindenberg destroyed and captured the Russians by the thousands and tens of thousands. True, the Russians were poorly armed. But against the well trained German soldier the result would have been the same. Man for man the Russian soldier has never been able to stand up against the German soldier in the past, although they obtained an overwhelming victory over V. Paulus' armies at Stalingrad.

A classic example of the Communist Great Lie was evidenced when overwhelming armies invaded Finland. The Finns were so sure that the first Russian soldiers over their borders were friendly that they met them with bands and cheering villagers. What was the Russian official excuse for this rape of Finland? It was purely a "defensive" move they told the world. The Finns had "started the war" by invading Russia!

Then came World War II. Hitler and Stalin signed non-aggression pacts. It was a pact between two of the world's greatest gangsters and neither trusted the other, a trait common to gangsters the world over.

A little later Stalin displayed a trait which marked the Russian leaders from then on—let the other fellow do the fighting and dying, then when victory is within grasp step in and claim a full winner's share of the loot. This was first evidenced in Poland. The Nazis first destroyed the Pole's ability to fight, then found themselves confronted by Stalin's men, overwhelming in numbers with no battle losses, demanding their share of the loot.

Hitler was well aware that Stalin could not be trusted and knew that the Eastern front would have to be made safe from a stab in the back. Knowing that Stalin would have no qualms about breaking the non-aggression pact when the opportunity arose, Hitler ordered his armies to make the first stab in the back and remove the Eastern threat. The Russians were defeated at every turn. Whole divisions surrendered. The people in Georgia and the Ukraine welcomed the Germans as deliverers from Communist oppression. This is the only instance in the century when the Russian armies met fully armed soldiers of equal number and in this instance the issue was forced on them. As long as the Russians faced Hitler's first

team they took a terrific beating and many thousands died.

It can be said here that the Russian soldier is not afraid to die. Only after the Germans became hard pressed on other fronts and the build-up of the United States supplies in Russia mounted were the Russians able to stand up to the Germans. As mentioned before, the German soldier, man to man, has always shown himself, as a fighter, superior to the Russian. The Russians are fully aware that a united Germany will erase the last danger of Communism in western Europe.

NOW LET'S LOOK at the Russian armies in the Far East in World War II. They had many divisions in Siberia that could have put a lot of pressure on the Japanese armies, starting in Manchukuo. But the Russian policy was to keep their armies intact for bargaining and threatening purposes. In the meeting of the leaders of the Allied powers, Stalin managed to get more and more of the territory occupied by the Japanese promised to him, always on the basis that Russia would enter the war against Japan—all of Sakhalin, the Kuriles, Manchukuo, and later, half of Korea. But it was not until the last few days of the War that the Russian armies actively entered the fray, then only to occupy Manchukuo (and gobble up machinery for industry or anything else they could lay their hands on) and take over other lands promised

them, for a war effort that cost them practically nothing. Thanks to the courage of General MacArthur the Russians were bluntly told to keep their army out of Japan, despite their screaming that they had an equal right to go in. And they stayed out because they knew that MacArthur had the physical means to keep them out and would have used it if necessary. True to their nature the Russians wanted overwhelming odds in their favor before facing up to a well-armed military force. Yet there were people in this country who thought that MacArthur was needlessly offending our "allies," the Russians. MacArthur was thoroughly familiar with the Russian trait of deceit and treachery.

Stalin played another trump card at one of the historic meetings with the result we have the Berlin crisis on our hands once more. Stalin had maintained to our President and other Allied leaders that the Russian morale had plummeted to a new low from the fearful beating given them by the Germans—and that part was true—that something big was needed to give it an uplift. What better, asked Stalin, than to let the Russian armies enter Berlin first? It would go a long way toward bettering their spirits, Stalin said. Most of our military leaders and Allies knew that another motive was much stronger—that of looting and occupying—but our President, who accepted the Rus-

sians on their word, ordered it that way.

At Potsdam, Stalin's word was again accepted regarding an unrestricted road for the Western Allies to Western Berlin. He started breaking this promise, along with other ones made, before the ink was dry.

FROM THEN until today the Russians have kept their armies intact as they continued to disregard pacts and treaties with the West, relying on a huge military force and the reluctance of the West to do anything about it.

But how many times has the Russian army engaged in combat voluntarily with another force, equally well-armed? *None!*

The Russians armed the North Koreans, and then the Red Chinese, but never a Russian soldier was lost in combat. Their policy of having others pull chestnuts out of the fire for them remained unchanged.

Then came Hungary! This time the local Russian divisions and planes did not dare to fight the excited Hungarian patriots. They imported fresh Divisions, some of them from Asiatic stations, who slaughtered the Hungarians with racial ferocity.

An interesting sideshow was set into motion. The U.S. was then faced with Quemoy and Matsu and Lebanon.

The Red Chinese were informed in words of one syllable that if they wanted to take over Quemoy and

Matsu that they would have to defeat us first. And the Red Chinese after looking over our Far East forces knew that we had not sent a boy to do a man's job. Also they were fully aware that the Russians would be happy to furnish them arms as long as a Red Chinese remained alive. But no Russian would die at the same time.

THEN Lebanon. The United States had agreed by treaty and pact to furnish assistance to Lebanon if requested by the Head of that Government. Again Khrushchev rattled sabers, marched divisions up and down the Turkish borders, had a big fireworks display, and filled the air with insulting messages to our President. He made all sorts of dire threats if we did not get out of Lebanon immediately. But that time we did not scare easy. The President, who is not a stranger to

the Russians, returned one insulting message and at the same time made it very plain that the murderers of Hungary were not scaring anyone, that we were in Lebanon at the request of its duly elected government, that we would leave when requested by that government, not on the threat of the USSR, and that we wanted no more such messages from Khrushchev. The Russians had been faced, with strength. A godless person, who has a creed that sanctions and advocates deceit, treachery and stabs in the back, is fundamentally a coward. The Russian leaders are no exception.

There is still only one language that crowd understands. The blunt statement that President Eisenhower already has made: we are living up to our treaty obligations and we are not going to be pushed out of Berlin!

Intelligent Idea

The Soviets, thanks to our military secrets, which they have stolen, and the captive German scientists, which traitors permitted to be handed over to Red Russia at the end of World War II, have now perfected their preparedness to wage a major offensive:

The *Canadian Intelligence Service*, a very factual publication, has made an excellent suggestion for handling the Berlin crisis. It reads as follows:

"Let the NATO powers jointly and severally proclaim: On the day that the Kremlin or its East German puppet imposes any block on access to Berlin, we shall institute a total embargo on all transactions, economic, fiscal and cultural, between our nations and the Soviet Empire. All trade will cease; all contracts be suspended, all monetary balances blocked, all visas cancelled, all interconnecting air and rail transport cut."

This seems to be a wise and effective way of dealing with this very dangerous situation; it is to be hoped that it will be given very serious consideration.

—ANDREW MORIARTY

TEST CASE:

The Oder-Neisse Line

by Valentin Polcuch

Valentin Polcuch, born in Rostow in 1911, experienced the cruelty of the Russian Revolution when only seven years old. Later he lived in Posen, Poland, where, after studying at the German University, he dedicated his life to the study of Eastern-European history and the Slavic culture. He worked as editor. During most of the war he was with a German tank division in Russia. After the war he worked for a time for the Bavarian state, helping the refugees who escaped from the communistic Eastern-European countries, but then gave his entire time to the problems of the annexed eastern German provinces and the question of the German-Polish relationship. He took great interest in Polish poetry, and a collection of Polish poems, translated by Polcuch, is being published. He is strongly connected with the organization of the expelled East-Prussians, the "*Landsmannschaft Ostpreussen*," for which he edits political publications and covers the press for East-Prussia. He works with several German magazines where he stresses the necessity of a just settlement of the German-Polish problem on the basis of a sincere agreement.

ALL CONFERENCES of the Free West with the rulers in the Kremlin have shown the same characteristics. All have been initiated by Moscow. This has been true for two principal reasons. *First of all*, Moscow has maneuvered events in such a way that the activities of the West have been restricted to certain specific areas. These areas have been selected by Moscow because it suited Russian plans to keep us busy there. *Secondly*, through such contrived activities, Russia has been able to pursue her policy of expansion and thus disguise the fact of her own stagnation and sterility.

The Soviet Union needs victories, even if they are only minor concessions of the West. On the other hand, complete cessation of such secondary victories would be dangerous for Russia because it would make her internal political position uncertain.

What does the United States get out of this? Only retreat. The United States and its Western allies should reverse their strategy. Instead of waiting to counter the Russian demands, with Russia al-

ways holding the initiative, it should submit its own positive demands. The Soviet rulers would then be in the position where they would have to offer compromises to placate the West. The West would then be in the superior bargaining position.

These are no theoretical observations. We have concrete problems which must be solved if right is to remain right and freedom to remain freedom. Today, the German provinces of East Prussia, East Pomerania, East Brandenburg, and Silesia are under the rule of the Russian and Polish Communists. The German residents of these provinces, having lived there for more than 700 years, were driven out in 1945. Ten million had to leave their homeland, i.e. 14 per cent of the total population of Germany at that time. 44,116 square miles or 25 per cent of Germany was annexed by the eastern neigh-

bors. The land is now ruined because the new Communist masters do not nurse the land but only exploit it. Is this not a problem on whose solution we can prove our determination to insist upon justice, to reinstitute the freedom of self-determination, and to help serve humanity?

ON THE SUMMITS of politics these provinces are forgotten. They lie east of the German rivers Oder and Neisse. The Communists call this demarcation line the peace-boundary, the Germans of the Free West call it the Oder-Neisse Line. It should be called the Test Case Oder-Neisse; for according to the stand the western statesmen shall take toward this delicate and too long concealed problem, so shall the peoples of this world test the sincerity of all profession to right, freedom and humanity.

(Translated by Norbert H. Wessler)

Triangle in the North

Dr. Robert F. Spencer of the University of Michigan in a bulletin published by the Smithsonian Institution, discusses wife-stealing among the Eskimos of Northern Alaska.

Wife-snatching, there, he says, is practiced among primitive tribes. If an Eskimo covets a married woman, he talks it over with his relatives. If they will help him, a party is formed and the woman is seized and carried away.

If the husband wants his wife back, he makes up a party of his kin and tries to re-take her. A fight may ensue. However he may only demand compensation. He gets it and the theft becomes a trade. The two men, from then on, share an interest in children resulting from either union. This is "Nuliinuroak," meaning "not shame or disgrace but rather a quasi-kinship."

If the wife was a willing party to her own abduction, the "resultant situation might be wholly benign", and the husband made no "fuss."

Spencer tells of a man who found his wife's captor asleep and tied a dog to his leg. This indicated contempt.

Some new ideas on the fluoridation conspiracy

HERE IS AN UNFORGETTABLE statement on the effects of fluorides on the human brain. It is from one of the nation's foremost industrial chemists, Charles Eliot Perkins, who was sent by the United States Government to help take charge of the giant I. G. Farben chemical plants in Germany at the end of World War II. The statement is taken from a letter which Perkins wrote the Lee Foundation for

trolled by the Nazi philosophy of pan-Germanism. . . .

"The German chemists worked out a very ingenious and far-reaching plan of mass control which was submitted to and adopted by the German General Staff. This plan was to control the population in any given area through mass medication of drinking water supplies. *By this method they could control the*

"The Western Minute Men", among others, are to be congratulated for their patriotic efforts in distributing reprints and alerting citizens to the great dangers of fluoridation.—Ed.

Nutritional Research, Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin, October 2, 1954:

"I have your letter of September 29 asking for further documentation regarding a statement made in my book *The Truth About Water Fluoridation* to the effect that the idea of water fluoridation was brought to England from Russia by the Russian Communist, Krcminoff.

"In the 1930's Hitler and the German Nazis envisioned a world to be dominated and con-

population of whole areas, reduce population by water medication that would produce sterility in the women, and so on. In this scheme of mass control, sodium fluoride occupied a prominent place.

"We are told by the fanatical ideologists who are advocating the fluoridation of water supplies in this country that their purpose is to reduce tooth decay in children, and it is the plausibility of this excuse, plus the gullibility

of the public and the cupidity of public officials that is responsible for the present spread of artificial water fluoridation in this country.

"However—and I want to make this very definite and very positive—the real reason behind water fluoridation is not to benefit children's teeth. If this were the real reason there are many ways in which it could be done that are much easier, cheaper and far more effective. *The real purpose behind water fluoridation is to reduce the resistance of the masses to domination and control and loss of liberty . . .*

"In the rear occiput of the left lobe of the brain there is a small area of brain tissue that is responsible for the individual's power to resist domination. Repeated doses of infinitesimal amounts of fluorine will in time gradually reduce the individual's power to resist domination by slowly poisoning and narcotizing this area of brain tissue and make him submissive to the will of

those who wish to govern him . . . When the Nazis, under Hitler, decided to go into Poland . . . the German General Staff and the Russian General Staff exchanged scientific and military ideas, plans and personnel, and *the scheme of mass control through water medication was seized upon by the Russian Communists because it fitted ideally into their plan to communize the world . . .*

"I was told of this entire scheme by a German chemist who was an official of the great Farben chemical industries and was also prominent in the Nazi movement at the time . . . I say this with all the earnestness and sincerity of a scientist who has spent nearly 20 years' research into the chemistry, biochemistry, physiology and pathology of fluorine—*any person who drinks artificially fluorinated water for a period of one year or more will never again be the same person, mentally or physically.*"

["Western Minute Men, U.S.A."]

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Why Your Church Can't Be Built

US Supreme Court Decision Aids National Council of Churches

by Ralph I. Yarnell, D.D.

General Secretary of the American Council of Christian Churches

IN MAY of this year the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that a municipality, by enforcement of a zoning ordinance, can prohibit erection of a church building.

This is exactly what has been attempted again and again by ministerial associations that are a part of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. by their cooperation with and pressure upon City Councils and Planning Commissions.

The National Council, by its own statement, claims to have more than 2,000 such ministerial associations, plus nearly a thousand state and county Councils of Churches.

The two cases before the Supreme Court both involved proposed buildings by Jehovah's Witnesses, one in California and one in Oregon. While I am as much opposed to the teaching of Jehovah's Witnesses as I am to any other sect or teaching, nevertheless, I believe that in America Jehovah's Witnesses should have the same right to build a church building as any other group.

Now that the Supreme Court has sanctioned this type of religious discrimination, the N. C. C. will be using zoning laws to prohibit the building of true Bible churches more than ever. This whole plan of the NCC is called the "ecumenical" program. It is far more widespread than just the matter of the building of churches. The underlying principle is to force conformity upon all religious groups to build the ecumenical or world church. All who will not conform are slated to be squeezed out in every realm of religious activity.

As a sample of how extensive this whole program of the NCC is, I cite the following: On Friday, January 23 of this year I was in Washington, D. C. With three other men who will testify to these statements. We were in the office of Dr. Ronald Bridges who was religious advisor to the U.S.

Information Agency. Among other statements Dr. Bridges told us that "the National Council of Churches considered him their man on that job" in Washington, D. C. Also, he said that, when he formerly was head of the NCC's Radio Commission, "it was his job to do all he could to keep the ACCC from getting radio time." Dr. Bridges was reported as being drowned on a fishing trip at about the time of the Supreme Court decision.

NOW THE QUESTIONS might be raised, How do the various NCC ministerial associations go about to prohibit fundamental churches from building by zoning laws? There are many ways, but I shall cite one common way that is used.

The local ministerial association will attend the public meeting of the City Council or Planning Commission as a group to show their interest in civic affairs. After several times in attendance, they will appoint one of their number to request to speak. Naturally this is always granted, as it should be to any group of citizens.

Then the speaker will start off by declaring the intense interest of the ministers in the betterment of the community. He will then very highly commend these Councilmen or Planners on the fine work and the great foresight they have shown. He will recount how good it is to have sanitation regulations to protect the health of the community. He will praise the structural regulations which keep new structures from being fire hazards.

Next he will comment on the wisdom of the zoning restrictions, how wonderful it is that they have divided the city into industrial, commercial, and residential districts. In this way a man can build a home and be assured that in a few years a factory will not be built next to him, to drive him out with fumes or noise and to decrease the value of his property.

Up to this point the Councilmen and Planners are becoming more and more inflated by this speech of praise to them, not knowing that a trap is being set. Now the speaking minister springs the trap. He says:

"Gentlemen, all this is progress and betterment for our community, but there is another avenue of betterment that we as a group of ministers representing the church people of this city would like to recommend.

"We deplore religious strife and bickering. We would like to see religious harmony and brotherhood prevail in our community. We believe that this can only be achieved by religious planning. We believe that, when a church is built in a community, and another is later built next door or across the street that is diametrically different in belief and practice, there can only be strife and discord to follow. Therefore, we would like unanimously to recommend that as our city is zoned into districts for factories, stores, and homes, that it also be zoned into districts for churches. By this we do not

mean to prohibit any district from having churches, but only to regulate what church or churches will be in each district."

ALL THIS sounds very good and very reasonable to the City Planners. After all, they reason, we do plan and regulate everything else in the community, why overlook religion? The fact that the majority of the time the Mayor, Councilmen, and members of the Planning Board are members of one of the minister's churches goes a long way to clinch the deal.

So, as it ends up, many times before anyone else in the city knows about it there is a new ordinance, or an agreement, either written or oral with the ministerial association, that any new church to be built must clear through the ministerial association. Then, of course, the squeeze play comes. A fundamental Bible church that preaches the whole Word outgrows its building. It buys a lot to build a larger building and immediately is in trouble. It does not belong to and for conscience' sake cannot in any way co-operate with the local ministerial association. Therefore it is refused permission to build its new building.

The only thing to do when this permission is withheld is to get a lawyer and take the case to court, for it is unconstitutional to forbid a church the right to build a new building on America. But, wait! Is it? It used to be, for I had to get a lawyer myself back in 1949 when I was building a new church, and the building permit was withdrawn after it was issued and the church footer was in.

But things are different now: Yes, things are different since the United States Supreme Court has ruled that these unconstitutional zoning regulations that prohibit the building of a new church are constitutional. Don't think for a moment that the NCC will not take every advantage of this ruling!

All this is only another sure proof that every true Bible-believing Christian, church and denomination should join in the stand of the American Council of Christian Churches. The ACCC is joining not only this battle, but is engaging the enemy on every front, contending for the faith once delivered to the saints, that when He comes, He might find faith on the earth.

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IN THE MERCURY'S OPINION

Your Soul and Your Heart

by Russell Maguire

THE SOUL, like the mind, is a form of light. *Let there be light!* And, remember, the spirit or soul of man is not of this world; it belongs to eternity. The soul of man stands in the same relation to the spiritual power that fills the universe, as the flowers of the field to the light of the sun.

Nature is a living soul. She is the product of a higher interior activity, the Universal Mind. The aim of the activity of nature is the attainment of *self knowledge*.

The fountain of eternal life is *within yourself*. You must flee from the realm of illusions to live and exist in God. A soul which sinks into illusions degrades itself.

Everything that exists has its origin in Reason, and there can be nothing absolutely unreasonable in Nature. In the world of intelligence, Reason is manifest in direct perception of the Truth. A person who knows Divine Truth has attained the highest and desires nothing more.

Become silent and turn your

mind inward to your heart. The living truth will remain "secret" to all who do not have it within their *own hearts*. Learn to love the truth for its own sake and without any personal consideration.

We must love God above all. To "love God" means to love wisdom and truth. We can love God by being obedient to Divine law.

Spiritual knowledge begins only *where all sense of self ceases*. And only in *silence*, when all thoughts and desires are at rest, can the Divine harmonies penetrate to your *inner ear*.

Real spiritual knowledge must be found within one's own soul.

You are truly educated only when you are enlightened by *inner truth*. For inner truth takes dead facts and makes them live. It inspires the heart to the use of knowledge for the service of others. Come out of the darkness and become united with the supreme power of God *within you*.

Become master of yourself and then serve others.



You Can Help Spread Light!

This Is What They Said

● The human race, in its poverty, has unquestionably one really effective weapon—laughter. Power, money, persuasion, supplication, persecution—these can lift at a colossal humbug—push it a little, weaken it a little, century by century; but only laughter can blow it to rags and atoms at a blast. Against the assault of laughter nothing can stand.—MARK TWAIN

● The president's invitation to Khrushchev deserves the strongest opposition from Christian people in our land. Before God it is morally wrong for this nation to receive a bloody-handed tyrant who intends to "bury us." We cannot expect almighty God to help us in our struggle for survival when we court the chief spokesmen of the devil who repudiates God.—DR. CARL MCINTIRE

● Relations between Britain and Israel are now well-nigh perfect; long may they remain so!—COMMANDER R. A. ALLAN, (Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Great Britain.)

● The debt of the United States is two and one-half times greater than the combined debt of 12 European nations we have been helping.
—U. S. SENATOR HARRY F. BYRD

● The Carnegie-Rockefeller influence is bad. In two generations they can change the minds of the people and can make them conform to the cult of the Rockefellers.—U. S. SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN

● In prayer it is better to have a heart without words than words without a heart.—JOHN BUNYAN

● You can't measure the cost of socialized medicine until you know how many hypochondriacs there are in the country.—RAYMOND MOLEY

● Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, the Zionist leader, declared that "Israel needs not outside Reformist, but a new Pharisee sect."

● Never forget that the cutthroats of the Kremlin are holding one-third of humanity in slavery.—REV. RICHARD GINDER

● There are two things worse, even, than war. The one is Injustice. The other is a Bolshevist Peace!—ARNOLD LEESE

● Originally, the empires of Germany and France were one empire (when Charlemagne was Emperor). Their people were genealogically blended. You will see them together again as the United States of Europe and Africa. The Arab and Moslem countries will also become powerful and united. Pakistan has a bright future.—RUSSELL MAGUIRE

● I think the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post* . . . are Communist infiltrated.—MERWIN K. HART, (before the Chairman of a Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee, May 13, 1959.)

● It is wrong for the Jews to enter Palestine under the shadow of British guns. Palestine belongs to the Arab in the same sense that England belongs to the English, and it is wrong and inhuman to impose Jews on the Arabs.—MAHATMA GHANDI

● We are all being corrupted by the federal government. The welfare-state is un-Constitutional, immoral and *should be illegal*. (Let Congress well note this.) No coalition will get anywhere until conservatives are willing to limit Federal taxation to needful purposes and to end the corruption. And in the words of Holmes Alexander, "To be corrupted by a government of our own making! Well, how much crazier can a country get?"—REPRESENTATIVE RALPH GWINN, (Republican conservative from Bronxville, New York.)

● A super-government is likely to accentuate rather than solve the local differences that exist in any metropolitan area.—LOUIS J. KROEGER

● After the West failed Hungary and the Soviets reclaimed a vise on her, Robert Morris (former counsel to the U.S. Senate Internal Security sub-committee) said Bang-Jensen was the moving force behind a devastating UN report on Soviet savagery, inducing key witnesses to testify. So successful was the report, Morris said, that it caused defections in Red ranks throughout the world. But, on July 3 (UN Secretary-General) Dag Hammarskjold dismissed Bang-Jensen without the semblance of due process . . . he yielded to Soviet pressures and appeased the aggressor. The Red-pressurized firing of Bang-Jensen was an example of how "the free world does not stand up for its champions when the conspirators strike against them."—NEW YORK DAILY MIRROR



LIQUOR and HIGHWAY SLAUGHTER

by Sam Morris

(Dr. Sam Morris, Nationally known Baptist minister, Bible teacher, Conference speaker, author, publisher, and radio personality has for more than 20 years been America's best known temperance leader. He is the originator and speaker on "The Voice of Temperance" broadcast heard by millions every radio season. The following talk was given over the nationwide facilities of the NBC Radio Network—Ed.)

WE HOLD safety campaigns, adopt safety slogans, call safety conferences, line our streets and highways with safety signs. We enact public liability laws, require vehicle inspections, issue driving permits, and multiply highway patrols. At a cost of billions of dollars to the taxpayers we build super highways, expressways, turnpikes and toll roads. We install overpasses, underpasses and bypasses. We tunnel through mountains, fill up the valleys, cut down the ridges, straighten out the curves, and bridge the rivers. We have speed laws, speed zones and speed traps.

From Maine to California and from Canada to Florida we have lined our highways with blinker buttons on posts, bridges, and curve signs. Even the cars themselves are equipped with power steering, power brakes and power horns that represent everything from a mooing cow to a locomotive siren. But the horrible bloody highway holocaust goes right on year after year.

The irrefutable, undeniable, and indisputable fact is that it is not so much a matter of the condition of the weather, the condition of the road or the condition of the car that counts most in highway safety. It is

a matter of the condition of the driver.

A loose nut at the steering wheel is the worst kind of loose nut you can have on an automobile; and beer, wine or whisky makes men and women loose nuts at the steering wheel.

A drinking driver or a drinking pedestrian is America's greatest hazard to street or highway safety.

Studies reported by the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University show that the drinking driver has an accident rate 55 times greater than a total abstainer.

Andrew J. White, Director of Motor Research in New Hampshire, reported a survey in which nine out of ten cases, over a six month period, involved liquor.

Chemical tests by Dr. Victoria A. Brades, county medical examiner in New York's crowded Westchester County, revealed alcohol in 60 per cent of traffic victims.

Dr. Julius A. Toran, county physician in Monmouth County, New Jersey, listed 14 out of 23 motor deaths as drunk when killed. That, too, is over 60 per cent.

Utah, in one highway report, showed that 60 per cent of its traffic fatalities involved liquor.

The Delaware State Police Report of 1956 revealed that drinking drivers were involved in 51 per cent of that State's fatal accidents.

The records of Dr. S. R. Gerber, the Coroner of Cleveland, reveal that over a ten year period alcohol

was involved in over 50 per cent of the traffic fatalities.

Dr. Herman A. Heise, a Milwaukee physician and a recognized authority on the effect of alcohol on driving ability, told the Illinois Bar Association and the Illinois State Medical Society in a joint meeting that one ounce of alcohol increases a driver's chance for accident by 1,000 per cent. He estimated that 50 per cent of the 40,000 people who die each year in traffic accidents would live and another half million people would be spared painful and crippling injuries if alcohol could be divorced from driving.

UNFORTUNATELY, too many people talk about "drunk drivers." They expose their lack of understanding. It is not a "DRUNK" driver problem. The problem is the DRINKING DRIVER. The man or woman who has had only one or two beers or has downed a couple of cocktails or highballs at the social or celebration is the liquor menace on our streets and highways.

Reader's Digest for October, 1951, published an article condensed from the *Rotarian* by Don Wharton. It was entitled "What Two Drinks Will Do To Your Driving." It called attention to scientific tests made by Dr. Leonard Goldberg, of Sweden's Caroline Institute, which revealed that about as much alcohol as is contained in two highballs will impair a skilled driver's ability by an average of 41.8 per cent.

And still some folks think it is nobody's business what they drink!

IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN, five teenage youngsters, three boys and two girls, after drinking at a beer tavern, headed down the highway. They collided with another car in which were riding the father and mother of 11 children, whose ages ranged from six weeks to fifteen years. Four of the five teen-agers and that father and mother were killed in the crash. The 11 children were cast upon relatives and society to feed, clothe, and educate.

In San Antonio only a few months ago, two 20-year-old girls left a tavern under the influence of alcohol, raced down the Austin highway at 100 miles an hour, turned the car over upside down upon them. They were both killed and burned almost beyond recognition. And still some folks think it is nobody's business what they drink.

Take another example.

In St. Louis where 36 of the 71 traffic deaths during the first 11 months of 1957 involved a drinking driver, a Kirkwood, Missouri college student under the influence of liquor raced down Lindberg boulevard in a convertible doing 75 miles per hour. He crashed head-on into a tractor-trailer killing himself and three other college students.

In New York an 11-year-old girl and her playmate were playing peacefully and happily behind a

fence in a private yard. Down the street at 70 miles per hour raced a drinking driver. He crashed through the fence and killed both little girls.

Up in Indianapolis a drinking woman driver raced through a safety zone and mowed people down like ten-pins. Many were badly injured and a little baby was killed from its mother's loving arms. That's what I am talking about.

It goes on all over this nation as a result of the flow of beverage alcohol.

And ladies and gentlemen, it does not make one speck of difference whether the liquor you drink is legal or bootleg. A bottle of legal liquor, legally made, legally sold, and legally drunk will cause you to wreck your car and kill people on the street or highway just as quickly as will bootleg hooch made, sold, and drunk in violation of the law.

A revenue stamp around the neck of the bottle does not change the liquor inside that bottle.

The use of some products is strictly a private, individual matter of personal preference. But the use of alcohol is not such a product. It is some of my business whether or not you drink beverage alcohol.

Drinking lemonade produces no baneful results upon society and so it is strictly up to you and you alone whether or not you drink lemonade.

Eating ice cream, chewing chew-

ing gum, wearing single or double breasted suits are matters of personal, individual tastes because the nation and society are not materially affected one way or the other by your choice in the use of those products. But it is an altogether different proposition when it comes to the use of beverage alcohol.

Alcohol in beer, wine or whisky is a habit forming, narcotic, poisonous drug that beclouds the brain, depresses the nerve, distorts the vision, retards reactions and releases inhibitions. Because of this narcotic effect it transforms safe drivers into wanton killers upon our streets and highways.

It's Nobody's Business

It's nobody's business what I drink;
I care not what my neighbors think
Or how many laws they choose to pass,
I'll tell the world I'll have my glass!
Here's one man's freedom cannot be curbed:
My right to drink is undisturbed.

So he drank in spite of law or man,
Then got into his old tin can,
Stepped on the gas and let it go
Down the highway to and fro.
He took the curves at fifty miles
With bleary eyes and a drunken smile.

Not long till a car he tried to pass;
Then a crash, a scream and breaking glass.
The other car was upside down
About two miles from the nearest town.
The man was clear but his wife was caught,
And he needed the help of that drunken sot
Who sat in a maudlin, drunken daze,
And heard the scream and saw the blaze,
But too far gone to save a life
By helping the car from off the wife.

The car was burned, and a mother died,
While a husband wept and a baby cried
And a drunk sat by—and still some think
It's nobody's business what they drink.

—GEORGE Y. HAMMOND

AMERICAN EDUCATION WEEK will be celebrated November 10-16. Help us tell what your community does toward recruiting its ablest into teaching school or college and toward taxing realty on its full value.

Though realty taxing is the main support of public education, USOE's annual report for the last year gives five lines to the property tax, which in many states still includes personal property as well as real estate. Citing none, it deplors "unreasonably low and inequitable" valuations for taxing. After 1961, Illinois will have no tax on personal property. Why? Ask Civic Federation, Chicago.

Will our grandchildren live in socialism? Yes, says USSR's Khrushchev. The forecast may prove an understatement.

From Russia, with Vice President Nixon, Editor Magill of the *Atlanta Constitution* wrote via the *New York Post*: "Nixon is going to say that (USA) capitalism has a lot of socialism in it . . . and is as deeply interested in the welfare of the people as the Soviet (communist-socialist) system."

Governor Rockefeller's describers say to millions that he, multimillionaire capitalist, believes it is the duty of government to see that



SPOTLIGHT ON PERFORMANCE

by William H. Allen

all citizens have the minimum essentials of life.

Among all the exhibitions, debates and assurances of friendship exchanged last July with USSR, two key facts were withheld by even USA editors! USSR received \$51 billion aid *via* lend-lease from USA during World War II; and Stalin said that USSR owed its survival to that lend-lease aid.

Conventions cost USA tremendous totals of dollars and hours. Help us tell where convention benefits are reported to governments, education and citizenship—local, state and federal.

NY's governor will be constantly in the nation's eye—and imagination—until next year's Republican nominating convention,—perhaps

until election, possibly longer. NY's state comptroller will be in that eye, too, if he keeps the spotlight of performance audit on the governor's performance.

By performance auditing these critical months, Comptroller Levitt can help all government minorities and the profession of accountancy. One key move would be to return all "lulus" received by him this year and to refuse new ones, thus letting the world see that he considers unaudited payments "in lieu of expenses" subversive of efficient and ethical government. Among Al Smith legacies to USA was the nickname "lulus" for payments in lieu of expenses. Another Smith gem was: "The cardinal sin in politics is to mislead those who trust you."

Inflation won several innings

when USA officials changed from 1939 to 1949 in showing inflation's gain. That it takes 125 cents today to buy what 100 cents bought in 1949 is interesting. But what family and taxpayer buyers need to remember is that it takes 208 cents to buy today what 100 cents bought in 1939, of which most buyers think when comparing prices.

For the Ford Fund for the Advancement of Education, the retired superintendent of NYC schools traveled 12,000 miles to performance-audit public schools. His two specific findings thus far reported are: federal aid is indispensable; he saw no evidence of successful merit-pay for teachers. What schools he saw, what assessing of real estate he examined, what merit-pay plans he studied, USA hasn't yet been told.

Court-ing the Reds

Congressman Gordon Scherer of Ohio has charged in a speech delivered on the floor of the House of Representatives, that there are at last 2,000 known Communists and saboteurs working in top defense plants across the Nation, and that the Government is powerless to remove these Red agents from these vital areas or to stop them from gathering top secret material in defense plants. The reason: The U.S. Supreme Court struck down the Government's industrial security program. For years the Government has spent millions of dollars keeping tab on known Communists in sensitive security areas. Now, because of the Supreme Court's ruling, there is no longer any program for security screening in our defense plants. Even our top secret missile plants are powerless to defend themselves from Red spies who work as employees. Before the Government's security program was struck down by the Supreme Court, over 5,000 Communists or security risks had been discovered and removed from top defense plants. Congressman Scherer charged that the very survival of our country is threatened by this lack of an industrial security program for weeding out and exposing Red agents.



Four Corners, U.S.A.

IN PITTSBURGH, a woman required 14 stitches to close a forehead gash caused when her boyfriend, in leaning over to kiss her, lost control of their car, banged into a pole—and his false teeth flew out and “bit” her.

IN CANYON, TEXAS, the new football stadium at West Texas State College provides outlets for spectator’s electric blankets.

IN ZANESVILLE, OHIO, a defendant won a suspended sentence when he told the judge:

“There’s no one home to take care of my seven snapping turtles.”

NEAR BALTIMORE, a roadside shop advertises:

“For Sale—Antiques and Junque.”

IN MILWAUKEE, while deciding what disposition to make of three barrels of beer they’d found hidden in some picnic site bushes, county officials kept the brew chipperly cool in the county morgue.

IN TUCSON, during a Civil Defense evacuation, 30 participating cars took a wrong turn and ended up on the wrong highway; one woman completely disappeared, then four hours later telephoned from a spot 21 miles distant to ask if she could return. A Civil Defense official went to look for her but he got lost, too.

IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND, all traffic tickets have imprinted on them:

Drive Toward Others As You Would Have Them Drive Toward You

IN CHICAGO, a man admitted smashing eight plate-glass windows, explaining:

“It gave me a sense of fulfilment.”

THE BOOK SHELF

IS AMERICA APPROACHING THE BUZZ SAW?

by Harold Lord Varney

PROTRACTED CONFLICT. By Robert Strausz-Hupe, William R. Kintner, James E. Dougherty and Alvin J. Cottrell. Harper and Bros., New York. 204 pp. \$3.95.

THE LITERATURE on the Cold War has become so voluminous and unwieldy that the average busy reader faces it with a sense of befogged confusion. To condense the essential facts concerning current Soviet Cold War policies into a single concise volume of 200 pages is a publishing event. When these facts come to us, distilled through the minds of four unusually perceptive students of Russia, the book becomes required reading for those who prefer truth to soothing syrup.

The appalling story which *Protracted Conflict* hammers home with remorseless logic is that Russia has a plan to win the Cold War and we have not. As the authors pointedly state it: the Russians "are likely to win World War III because they know they are in it."

The weakness of the West, as they see it, is that its energies are being drained and wasted by indecisive local conflicts which serve the Russian plan but which do not serve ours.

These points of conflict are shrewdly chosen by Khrushchev to divide the free nations and to avoid a united mobilization of anti-Communist strength. Memories of the distressing division of the West in China, in Korea, in Vietnam and in Egypt sharpen the point. As long as the West's role is passive: as long as it permits Russia to set the time and place of each collision, it dooms itself to continuous defeat. The whole containment policy of Washington which has guided us since the promulgation of the Truman Doctrine in 1947 is strategically wrong say the authors. Containment came to a dishonorable dead end in Hungary in 1956. Unfortunately, the Western nations don't realize this patent fact and they continue to pursue this lunatic policy.

"During the crucial days of the Hungarian rising," they declare, "the West appeared to stand transfixed before the very brazenness of the Soviet's intervention. . . Again, the West accepted meekly the Soviets' extraordinary thesis according to which the world is divided into two zones: theirs, the "peace zone:" ours, the "war zone." The Western powers wrung their hands when the Hun-

garian freedom fighters were being crushed by Soviet armor, inveighed against the Soviets in passionate addresses to the United Nations—and abstained from any concrete action whatever. They recoiled from challenging the Soviets in Hungary because they feared war.”

Was the danger of war real, or was it again only Kremlin blackmail such as we faced in the Yalu River crisis in the Korean War? The authors answer this question by citing four steps short of war which the West could have taken to help the Hungarian resisters, none of which it hazarded. This palsy of will, in the face of the Communist challenge, is the most deadly danger which the free world faces, the authors tell us.

The great question mark in the struggle with Russia, they point out, is whether the American people are

“willing to pay the price” of victory over the enemy. There is little question that the Russian leaders are worried about the widespread dissatisfaction of the people they enslave. But too often Americans show a disposition to surrender a little more of the world to Russia rather than face the rigors of possible conflict. This same spirit of following the easy way is manifested again in the approaching Summit Conference. In such a conference we are certain to pay further blackmail to the Communists to keep war from our shores and air. We can win nothing.

As a brilliant warning that we are gradually losing our will to resist, *Protracted Conflict* recalls the immense pamphleteering contribution to American morale of Thomas Paine in the Revolution. America needs this warning. It has never been stated more forcefully and with deeper logic.

HOW GERMANY HANDLES THE COMMUNISTS

by John Lines

OUTLAWING THE COMMUNIST PARTY. A Case History. Translated and edited by Wolfgang P. von Schmertzling. The Bookmailer, New York. 228 pp.

IT is ironic that while America's Supreme Court is in steady and insistent retreat from our national policy of curbing the Communist conspiracy, West Germany's Constitutional Court has unqualifiedly outlawed the Communist Party.

This action, which was announced

on August 17, 1956, followed an exhaustive examination of Communist Party activities and official objectives in West Germany in hearings which had been initiated on November 23, 1954. It was taken in the face of the same pleas that the Communist Party was a “democratic” party that are always raised by American Left-Liberals. In a sweeping and realistic decision, the Constitutional Court swept aside this smoke screen of sophistry.

It impaled the German Communists on the point of their own utterances and self-contradictions.

The text of this decision, translated into English by Dr. Wolfgang P. von Schmertzling, has now been published for American readers. The logic of the Constitutional Court decision supplies Americans with a powerful case against the dishonest subterfuges of our own brand of Communists.

The Court refused to be deceived by the disarming Communist pretensions of peaceful democratic objectives in West Germany. The German Communists since 1947 have announced as their chief objective "the peaceful reunification of Germany on a democratic basis." The Court examined this aim in the light of the actual activities of the Party. It pointed out by repeated citations from Communist official utterances that "reunification" to the Communists was merely a pawn in the game of the overthrow of the present "Liberal Democratic" regime of Konrad Adenauer. It found that the German Communists under their leader, Max Reimann, were consistently following the strategic line laid down by Stalin, Lenin and Marx in their writings. Each of these Communist authorities had given specific instructions to Communists covering situations such as the present one in West Germany. The establishment, in the Court's decision, of the unquestionable revolutionary intent of these Communist fathers, in all national situations, makes the book a real documentary find for students of Communism.

That the decision of the Constitutional Court nipped in the bud a dangerous Communist threat in West

Germany is now plain. In the first federal elections in the Western Zone in 1949, the Communist Party polled 1,300,000 votes and elected 15 Communists to the Bundestag. Even in 1953, after four years of earnest anti-Communist action by the German people, the Communists still were able to poll 600,000 votes. In the present German crisis, the continued existence of such a strong Communist beachhead in West Germany might have had a disastrous effect upon German public opinion unity.

The translation is preceded by a foreword by Judge Robert Morris which ably relates the German action to the current American situation.

This revealing book is a valuable addition to the library of essential source material on world Communism. It is also a guidepost for Americans.

• • •

THE FROZEN REVOLUTION. By Frank Gibney. Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, New York. 270 pp. \$4.75

POLAND is an anomaly among the ten captive nations. After 14 years of continuous Communist rule, she still manages to retain some vestiges of autonomy from Russia.

Also, she is the one Iron Curtain country where Red efforts to extirpate Christianity, or to corrupt it through the fiction of a Communist-directed church have so far failed.

This Communist unsuccess in Poland is all the more amazing since Russia practiced genocide against the old non-Communist Polish ruling class more savagely than in other vassal

countries. Such episodes as the Katyn Forest massacre where the Communists butchered between 5,000 and 10,000 captive Polish officers are unforgettable. Or the cynical manner in which, while Poland was still held by the Germans, the Polish Communists cooperated secretly with the German Gestapo to finger the non-Communist resistance leaders. Or the inaction of the Russian armies in 1944 when the Germans were destroying Warsaw, with the flower of the Polish non-Communist resistance forces. That Poland should still be recalcitrant despite this continuous record of terrorism is one of the most convincing arguments against Western acceptance of co-existence.

The incredible story of how the Polish people retained some freedom even under Communism has now been told by *Life* staff-member, Frank Gibney. Mr. Gibney was an eye-witness to much that has occurred in Poland under the easy-going Gomulka Communist regime. He emphasizes the dangerous example which the Polish brand of Communism provides for the other captive nations which have never known revisionism. He is convinced that Gomulka, despite his protestations of loyalty to Moscow, is playing a shrewd, independent game which could, conceivably, lead to much greater Polish autonomy in the future. The fact that Gomulka has succeeded in pushing the Polish Com-

munist Party of virtually all of his "Stalinist" enemies and has replaced the party officialdom with his own henchmen indicates that he is placing himself in a position where, if he chose, he could do a Tito.

Of course, complicating the Polish situation is the necessity to retain Russian support in order to hold the 38-600 square miles in the West which were wrenched from Germany after the war. The Poles cannot expect a revived Germany to acquiesce in this outrage. Therefore, they cannot safely alienate Moscow. The Western Territories are a hostage which Russia holds in Poland to prevent outright separatism. One of the best chapters of the book is its summary of the leadership of Cardinal Wyszyński over the Polish Catholics. The political alliance between Wyszyński and the Communist Gomulka has been one of the most paradoxical events in a land which is full of paradoxes. Mr. Gibney explains the practical logic of survival which has inspired the Cardinal's difficult political course.

For a refresher on the Polish question, Mr. Gibney's book is an invaluable source book. It was written before the Nixon visit to Poland and hence it does not analyze the spontaneous public greeting which was given to America's representative. But it is close to the current headlines. It is the best recent popularized story of Poland.—H. L. V.

Balanced Bucks

Conservatives firmly believe the Government must make every effort to keep its books in balance and meet its obligations as they fall due. This is not just a bookkeeping exercise. It is the way of keeping the value of the dollar intact.

Maintaining the buying power of our currency is one of the finest ways to do the most good for the greatest number—STYLES BRIDGES in *Human Events*

THE MERCURY FORUM

Sir: The greatest challenge to the disturbing indifference and complacency of the American people, and the greatest danger to their freedom and independence today, is the effort of the One World Internationalist. This group, largely Communist and Zionist, are steadily advancing this ideology through the efforts of many fronts. These facts have been made clear by your excellent magazine during recent months.

The issue is survival, and how long can our nation survive?

WILLIAM R. HUGHES
Dallas, Texas

With the permission of the writer, we are reprinting in part a letter dated June 22, 1959, addressed to Mr. William F. Buckley, Jr., of the *National Review*.—Ed.

Dear Mr. Buckley:

Thank you for your letter of June 19, concerning your explanation of your position in the controversy with Mr. Maguire.

However, it seems to me that your position is weak. In the first place, the evidence which Mr. Maguire has published, including photostatic copies of documents, proving that the Jews have organized the shedding of Gentile blood as a matter of policy, has not been challenged by the Jews themselves. And *why not?* Because American history, which has so long been obscured by brainwashed textbook authors, is now being revealed,

document by document, photostat by photostat, letter by letter. I have studied these documents, and the story is an ugly one.

I have a boy in the army, and I, his mother, am for the *truth*, as published and documented by Mr. Maguire.

If the truth, which no Jew has yet challenged would cause scandal for you and your magazine, then that very fact points up the power of the brainwashers, and the re-writers of history. Why do you fear the truth?

If you will not believe the documented evidence revealed by Mr. Maguire, perhaps you may let me make you a gift of the documented book, *The Iron Curtain Over America*, by Dr. John Beaty, who served nearly five years in World War II with the War Dept. General Staff. He wrote military studies, edited the daily intelligence summary, and headed several important sections in the Military Intelligence Service. He held the rank of Colonel. He has authored textbooks used in over 700 colleges and universities. His book is recommended by the following people: Lt. Gen. George Stratemeyer, Lt. Gen. Edward Almond, Admiral Crommelin, Gen. Del Valle, Hedda Hopper, Gen. William Langer, who says, "I think it ought to be compulsory reading in every public school in America"; R. L. Mullins in *Bankers Digest*, syndicated columnist, J. M. Hazlitt, and many others. This book, (and its quotes, and incontrovertible evidence) makes

Mr. Maguire's material seem extremely mild. And remember, Mr. Beaty *has not been sued*. The outrageous and bloody truths are so fully documented, that it is obvious that there could be no successful head-on campaign against them. Therefore, a climate of "unbiased opinion," must be created, and editors who wish to appear level-headed, and "unbiased" must be subtly intimidated with hints of being thought purveyors of radical scandal. These editors long for "respectability," and the approval of the Jewish critics who keep the *Saturday Review* and their ilk "on top."

A new and refreshing climate of truth has to be created, and I salute Mr. Maguire for not being afraid to be a pioneer.

(Name withheld)
Aberdeen, South Dakota

Sir: You hear the saying every day—"We are what we eat." Today, though, it seems this could be more aptly put—"We are what we swallow."

Recently an Orange church presented as visiting lecturer Dr. Virgil A. Kraft, of Evanston, Illinois, who showed color slides, on which he made running commentary, of a recent visit to Russia, followed by sound movies made on that trip. Dr. Kraft had several themes to put across"; "Despite all you hear of Russian rules and regulations, the Russians (and such visitors as this lecturer) can ridicule and flout restrictions with impunity"; and, "Russian churches are not persecuted." The sound film closed with a beautiful color picture of two world gloves, a hand reaching from each to meet in a grasp of friendship.

Certain questions were put follow-

ing the presentation, which were not satisfactorily answered. These were: 1) How can we "co-exist" with people whose government has pledged undying war between Communism and Capitalism, and whose present leader has said "We'll bury you"? 2) Did you see any slave labor camps during your visit? 3) Recent testimony in Congress has been that Metropolitan Nikolai, who heads the Russian Orthodox Church, of which you have shown pictures, is an agent of the secret police. Did you see evidence of such masquerading?

Dr. Kraft asked "Masquerading! Masquerading as what?" The reply, "As men of God," was tossed aside, and it can only be hoped that some in the audience sensed the omission.

However, the most clarifying answers to questions not satisfied in many like meetings today, and which Dr. Kraft most certainly did not satisfy, can be obtained by sending to Chairman Francis E. Walter, House Un-American Activities Committee, for testimony taken this year of Petr Deriabin, and to Chairman James O. Eastland, Senate Internal Security Sub-committee of the Committee on the Judiciary, for the recent publication "Communist Control of Religious Activities," which also includes testimony of Petr Deriabin. You'll find Petr Deriabin's testimony most enlightening!

MARY HELEN BRENGEL
Tustin, California

Sir: Always with the best of wishes and may the great AMERICAN MERCURY and our America ever be greater in Reason and Rightness.

EDWARD L. MADDEN
Santa Monica, California

Sir: AMERICAN MERCURY has been my number one "reader" for several years, but without a doubt, the August, 1959 issue wraps up more vital information for *true Americans* than anything published within the last fifty years. More power, and God bless your every effort in the name of His Son, Jesus.

We will continue to urge our people of the South to read the AMERICAN MERCURY.

DEAN FLEMING
Montgomery, Alabama

Sir: The AMERICAN MERCURY is one of the blessings of America and it is unfortunate that it does not reach millions of readers that need all of the information that you dare print.

L. G. BURT
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Sir: Our citizens must come to the realization that they are *now* under the influence of *hypnotic control*; but like in a dream they do not know that they are dreaming until they wake up. The people somehow must realize that they are in need of help, that they are under the influence of hypnotic control and they must take measures to recover the proper usage of their mind. A systematic study is their only hope.

ALFRED W. PRITCHARD, D.D.
Los Angeles, California

Sir: I don't mean to sound like an old lady who attended our church when I was a child. Every Sunday she told the minister "That's the best sermon I ever heard or ever hope to hear!" But every MERCURY that comes seems to be even better than the last!

I have been trying to get a certain friend to read the MERCURY. I gave

her some copies, but—although really a thinking person—she said, "Its too radical." The other day she said a friend from another state had been visiting her. This friend is in a very good position to know what she is talking about. My friend said, "To think if I had listened to you, I could have been aware of all this intrigue around us, a long time ago." Now she is not only willing, but eager to work with us.

LENA R. SHERRILL
Conner, Montana

Sir: Note the enclosed Resolution sent to Members of Congress by North Carolina Defenders of State Rights, Inc:

"BE IT RESOLVED that we deliver ourselves of the opinion that we consider our nation and the American people to be in the gravest crisis in the history of our country, in their being corrupted with the philosophies of Communism, radical Socialism, and racial amalgamation.

"We are of the opinion that the hard core members of the so-called "Civil Rights" group are not concerned about the welfare of the Negro, nor are they, we believe, concerned about the "Civil Rights" of anybody. We believe that these pleas are a smoke screen and a lever for their insidious work. We are of the considered opinion that their primary objective is to destroy the powers of the States to protect their citizenry against a highly centralized and ruthless central government, in essence a police state, to be run by themselves and their Communist-favoring Court, and the interests they represent, through a Gestapo FBI with the

Armed Forces at their disposal, in a Socialist State brought about with the aid of corrupt labor bosses and the Union controlled vote of an electorate that they would compel by Federal Law to belong to Unions and pay Union dues that would be used in influencing elections, and to vote according to the direction of corrupt labor whips, or be deprived of the right to work. Current history seems to make this only too apparent. This, effected, is Communism in America without the Russians having fired a shot. All of this looks as though it could be a preconceived Communist-inspired master-plan, with the left-wing labor radical-Socialists directing the political interests, the legislative program, and the judicial decrees. What could be a more effective plan for preparing our country for a Socialist dictatorship or for subjection to Communism? These men must be stopped. We will not be deceived by their "Civil Rights" and anti-"Right to work" mouthings. Ultra-"liberals" of both major political parties, knowingly or unknowingly, are aiding and abetting in this scheme. It is time for patriotic Americans to wake up and stand for their inalienable rights guaranteed by the Constitution. The hour is late."

JAMES P. DEES
Raleigh, North Carolina

Sir: I would like to take the time once more to express my real appreciation of the AMERICAN MERCURY MAGAZINE and the quality of each issue. I think that it is far superior to any information-giving magazine I have been able to discover. Also, I am planning to bring many of the subjects discussed in AMERICAN MERCURY to the atten-

tion of the Governor of Ohio and my local city council, as, while an increasing amount of left wing legislation is passed in Washington and as our liberties are taken from us one by one, we can at least go down fighting with the satisfaction that we have done our best. Best of luck to you and your staff, and in this eleventh hour for free men, may God help us all.

ROGER L. JONES
Zanesville, Ohio

Sir: I had intended to drop my subscription to MERCURY for one reason only, and that because I had so little time for reading. But when this last issue came and so many good articles I decided that just one was worth the subscription price.

MAY SCHOFIELD
Lawton, Okla.

Sir: I am very conscious of the fact that it was primarily my reading of MERCURY that led me to an awareness of what is happening and I am anxious to put this wonderful publication into as many hands as possible. I have checked around at a large number of local newsstands and without exception—so far at least—I have found no evidence of MERCURY. I have ordered it several times through different outlets just to determine whether or not the dealers have it and they do. We are going to see what we can do about this situation.

This thing has gripped our hearts and we believe we are fully in the will of God in doing what we physically can to impede the progress of this evil monster.

T. W. SPAETGENS
Vancouver, Canada

Sir: Our State Department, through the National Academy of Sciences, has made a two year agreement to exchange the research developments from the laboratories in this country, with the National Academy of Sciences of the USSR. This was announced by the State Department in an AP dispatch under the date of July 21st. *What do we now call treason?*

G. DEATHERAGE
Satsuma, Florida.

Sir: The reason for the UN being formed in 1945 was to establish "World Peace," but one must remember that Alger Hiss, a Soviet agent who was tried twice and convicted of perjury the second time, was the UN director at San Francisco. Hiss and two other Soviet agents prepared the preliminary draft of the UN charter.

Act II of the World War ended in 1945 and then came the Truman-UN Korean "police action" which cost the U.S. billions more and worse—the loss of the lives of many of our boys. Other UN member countries supplied only token forces. The U.S. paid for about 95 per cent or more of the cost in men and dollars, and was not allowed to win that war and drive the Soviet Chinese out of Korea beyond the Yalu river or bomb their supply lines. Truman was president and Acheson and his Hill boys were in

the State Department. Since Korea, we have had a "co-existence Cold War" costing as much, if not more, than a Hot War. The chief proponent of "co-existence" with the Kremlin was George Kennan of the State Department and ambassador to the Soviet.

That there has been a hidden secret force behind the scenes is a logical conclusion. This force is the Illuminati-Luciferian world revolutionary movement or conspiracy. The objective is world government with the UN their vehicle.

The Illuminati existed during the life of Christ but not by that name. It was Adam Weishaupt who established the secret order and sect of the Illuminati in 1776 on May 1 at Ingolstadt, Bavaria. Weishaupt was a Jesuit and professor of Canon Law at Ingolstadt University. He became a renegade Jesuit.

At this time and for some years past, it has been obvious that the survival of our republic of the U.S.A. is at stake. The American people had better wake up. The time is late.

There has been no "peace" and the UN has not accomplished anything. The needle in the haystack is the Illuminati-Luciferian World Revolutionary Movement. *The survival of your country is at stake!*

ROBERT DONNER
Colorado Springs, Colorado

Free Union

Some people say that unions cannot exist without the closed or union shop, but in states where right-to-work laws have been in effect the unions have actually prospered. One benefit of the open shop is that the union has to report its finances regularly, must hold democratic meetings and secret elections and be of greater service to its members in order to keep their membership. A union member who is a member by choice is a more enthusiastic member.

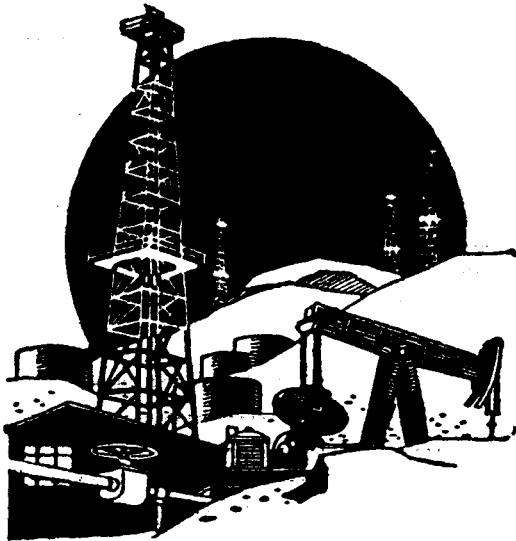
—HARRY T. EVENINGHAM *The Fact Finder*

Oil for America

To preserve our free way of life through the constitutional government as founded by our great forefathers, it is important that American citizens assume more responsibility of governing themselves and rendering services now provided by the Federal Government. Through high Governmental expenditures the total government debt reached \$333 billion in the fiscal year 1958. Excessive government spending must result in higher taxes or deficits—both of which will eventually destroy our free economy. Each individual citizen must realize *that only people pay taxes*, even though taxes are levied on business. It is, therefore, up to the people to demand that government extravagance be stopped.

The oil and gas industry provides products that insure our country's progress in peace and security in war. It is imperative that the Percentage Depletion Allowance now provided by Con-

gress be continued to give an incentive to domestic producers to invest the large sum of money necessary to discover and develop additional needed oil and gas reserves. Imports of foreign oil should be kept to a minimum to assure sufficient domestic production. Appropriate legislation should be passed giving control of sale and production of gas back to State Conservation Commissions.



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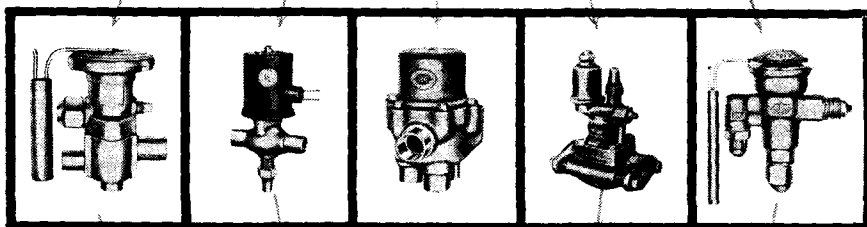
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